

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

OCT. 1949

15¢

A COMPLETE ACCOUNT
OF THE
NATIONAL CONVENTION

What's Ahead in Jobs

COMMUNISM AND STATE LAWS





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One out of every 60 families in the United States shares in the ownership of the Bell System

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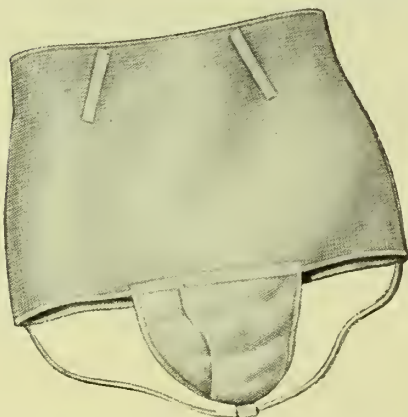
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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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No. 4 THE AMERICAN

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LEGION MAGAZINE

October, 1949

CONTENTS

The Traitor (fiction).....BY WYATT BLASSINGAME 11
The story of Alfred, who read the wrong books

What's Ahead in Jobs.....BY DARRELL HUFF 14
The immediate prospects and several years ahead

Who Invented Everything?....BY COLONEL STOOPNAGLE 16
The Russians say they did; the Colonel has ideas of his own

I Saw the GI Bill Written.....BY DAVID CAMELON 18
They ganged up to fight this Legion-sponsored legislation

Will Glass Do That?.....BY ALTON L. BLAKESLEE 20
Some things you probably don't know about this substance

How the States Are Dealing with Communism
BY GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT 22
Loyal citizens should concentrate on State Capitals

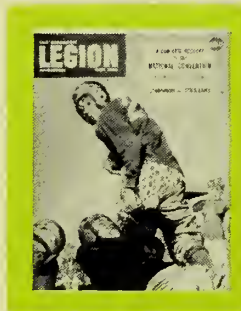
Do You Know Your Great Moments of Football?
BY ROBERT B. PITKIN 24
If you don't know, you'll enjoy learning

The National Convention..... 26
A complete account of the big events at Philadelphia

FEATURES

Previews 4 Report from Hollywood. 50
Editors' Corner 6 Life in the Open..... 60
Sound Off! 8 Vets With Ideas..... 66
Newsletter 45 Parting Shots 72

Please notify the Circulation Department, Publications Division, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana, if you have changed your address, using notice form 225 which you will secure from your Postmaster. Be sure to cut off the address label on your magazine and paste it in the space provided. Always give your 1950 membership card number and both your new and your old address.



In football, as in other sports, some of the most exciting games are played by the teen-agers who make up in enthusiasm for their lack of finesse. Last fall our artist saw a high school game in which an incident occurred similar to the one portrayed on our cover. It wasn't quite the same and those of our readers who have played football will recognize the technical error immediately. For our non-playing readers we will point out that underwear is not usually worn under a football suit.

PICTURE CREDITS: Tom Carey, 14-15; Corning Glass Works, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Pittsburgh Corning Corp., 20-21; Acme, Wide World, U. of Illinois, 24-25; Richard Statile, Donato Leo, 26-43.

How to Meet a King

Sometimes a ludicrous accident can relieve the tension of an unusual situation—as Judge Henry Stevens, Jr., of Warsaw, N. C., Past National Commander of The American Legion, discovered some years ago.

One morning in 1932, Judge Stevens, then National Commander of the Legion, walked up to the massive doors of the palace in Brussels, Belgium. Accompanied by the Belgian Ambassador to France, Judge Stevens was on his way to meet King Albert of the Belgians.

The pair was met by a flunky in the knee breeches, silk hose, and evening tail coat of traditional court dress. Around his neck he wore a huge silver link chain with pendant. He led the two down a long stone corridor.

"Being a country boy from Duplin County, N. C., I was a little bit out of my element," Stevens smiled. "I had met a king before, having talked to King George V in Buckingham Palace some days previously, and I had called on the President of France. But this was different. I had never been the personal guest of a king, and I was very careful of my p's and q's.

"We finally came to a tremendous room that had the slickest floor I had ever laid my eyes on. That flunky must have taken hundreds of people in to meet the King, but this time, when he stepped off the stone corridor onto that slick floor, he slipped and sat down with a tremendous thud—and slid across the floor.

"It just tickled me to death and I couldn't help myself. I let out a real Duplin County yell.

"Suddenly, a door across the room opened and there stood a very tall gentleman, about six feet six, wearing the sloppiest double-breasted brown suit I have ever seen. His shoes were battered and his bow tie was askew.

"Taking off his pince-nez, he looked at the flunky, who was still stretched out on the floor, and he, too, gave a mighty yell of laughter.

"Thrusting out his hand, King Albert of the Belgians stepped forward and grinning, said: 'I presume this is the National Commander of The American Legion? We certainly do meet under highly ridiculous circumstances.'

"The flunky's accident broke the ice, and I had a delightful visit. Albert of the Belgians was one of the finest people I ever knew. He was as plain as an old shoe."

—BY JANE TYSON HALL

Time for a Toast with ~ *The Champagne of Bottle Beer*



Touchdown in the final minute of play—a fitting climax for a thrill-packed afternoon. The toast—with MILLER HIGH LIFE, of course.



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It is always mellow—never bitter. No wonder it's the beer America is talking about—the national champion of quality. Drink *your* toast with the Champagne of Bottle Beer, MILLER HIGH LIFE. . . Brewed and bottled only by the MILLER BREWING COMPANY in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

ENJOY LIFE WITH MILLER HIGH LIFE



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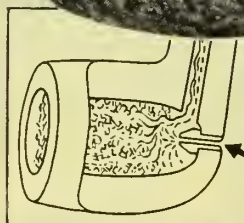
Lincoln Highway was mostly mud. We were making good pipes 48 years before the first automobile, and 62 years before the Lincoln Highway. Our newer pipes, like the Car-buretor, make the old ones seem as obsolete as the old car illustrated here. Car-buretor takes in cool air which mixes with smoke, making it extra mild. We select and season the Mediterranean briar ourselves. Pre-war quality and prices, \$3.50 to \$25. Kaywoodie Company, New York and London.



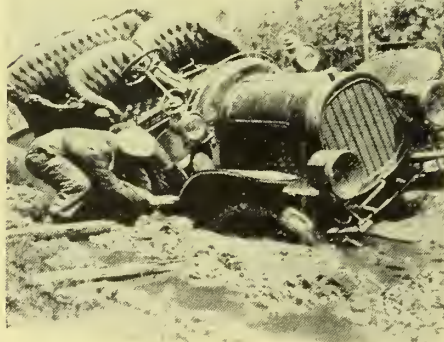
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\$7.50



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A.L. 10-45



PREVIEWS

of Products, Inventions, Ideas

A sampling of products which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

A BUSINESS AT HOME. A device which permits a person to operate a small business at home is being offered by Accomplished Office Service, 145 Nassau St., New York City. It consists of a specially designed wire recorder with headset and foot controls which permit it to be reversed, stopped and started at any point. With this machine, called the Recordaphone, a person can record dictated letters and other material over the telephone and type them at his convenience. With the unit a person can solicit business from those who cannot afford full-time secretarial help, charging a certain amount for each unit of work. The manufacturer supplies the machine, full particulars as to how a business of this sort can be developed, and copies of promotional material to announce the service in a community, all at a "package" price of \$275.



SPLITTING SECONDS FINER. The world's fastest camera shutter of the popular between-the-lens type has been announced by the Eastman Kodak Company. Speeded up to 1/800th of a second, it will be used on a new model of the Kodak Tourist Camera. Employing new design principles, the blades of the new shutter pivot and rotate through a partial circle inside the shutter housing. As the rotation progresses the shutter aperture is opened and then closed. In conventional shutters, with speeds ranging up to 1/500th of a second, the blades move in and out with a reciprocating motion. In this type of movement the blades pause

for a fraction of a second as they end their opening movement and begin to close. The new Tourist with the Rapid 800 Shutter will retail for \$95.

ONE BRUSH FOR MANY COLORS. A liquid paint brush cleaner that permits the user to switch from color to color is being marketed by Elgin Plastic Products Company, 4011 W. Harrison St., Chicago. Called Brush-Flush, it takes the place of the usual solvents, and is used merely by dipping the brush in it, rinsing for a few seconds, and then going into the next color. According to the manufacturer, it is even possible to switch from black to white after a brief rinse. It is non-explosive, can be used repeatedly and can also be used as a hand cleaner. It retails for 55¢ a pint and 89¢ a quart.

HIGH-POWERED BUG-KILLER. A significant improvement in vapor bug annihilators is the new Airex Insect Killer, being made by the General Chemical Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Employing a special dispersant called Genetron, which provides 20 percent more mist than can be obtained in ordinary propellants, Airex penetrates readily into hard-to-reach places. Another advantage is a concentrated formula which kills all types of household insects including even moths, cockroaches and ants. The container too, is improved. Made of aluminum, it is light in weight and easily handled. It retails for \$1.69.



LIGHT FOR OUTDOORSMEN. A rechargeable electric spotlight with a rating of 25,000 candlepower and which is said to cast a half-mile beam has been developed for sportsmen by the Koehler Manufacturing Company, Marlboro, Mass. The powerful light, based on principles used by the manufacturer in making miners' lamps for thirty years, has a life of 1,000 hours without battery re-charging. The small storage battery is re-charged with a small charger which can be plugged into the cigar lighter of an automobile. It comes dry-charged with solution furnished. The price of the light is \$26.95, and the cigar lighter charger sells

for \$3.00, making a consumer package price of \$29.95.

ATTENTION, EX-INFANTRYMEN! Those who know how important feet can be will be interested in a new gadget called the Ez 'Em Foot Exerciser. Providing a way of massaging tired feet without undue effort, it is a hollow pottery container, about ten inches long, shaped to fit the contours of both feet. You place the aching members on the Ez 'Em, roll them back and forth, and before long you feel like going on a ten-mile hike. One end of the container has a screw cap which permits the use of either hot or cold water, as needed. Offered by the Ez 'Em Manufacturing Company, Santa Ana, Cal., it sells for \$3.



FOR THE BEDRIDDEN. A new type of mattress which prevents or alleviates bedsores without frequent moving of the patient is being offered by the American Sterilizer Company, Erie, Pa. Called the Alternating Pressure-Point Mattress, it consists of a series of air cells 1½ inches in diameter running transversely the width of the mattress. These cells comprise two separate systems which are alternately inflated and deflated at intervals of two to three minutes so that the patient is alternately resting on one set of cells and then another. This produces a massaging effect which aids circulation. A tiny air pump operated by a 1/150th-horsepower electric motor automatically shifts the air first into one system and then the other. The mattress itself is made of a flexible, waterproof plastic material and is placed on top of an ordinary mattress. It is said to be helpful also in the treatment of infantile paralysis, fractures, paraplegia, etc. Guaranteed for one year the complete unit sells for \$198.



IN TIME FOR THE HUNTING SEASON. The first variable power telescopic rifle sight ever produced in America has been announced by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y. Making it unnecessary for a hunter to own two scopes, the new scope can be changed from two and one-half power to four power by making a quarter turn of a knurled ring near the eyepiece. It can be readily shifted from one gun to another without altering windage or elevation adjustments. Strongly built, the scope can withstand a shock equivalent to a .375 magnum fired by an 8¼-pound gun. It will retail for \$80, and the mount sells for \$25.

NEW LOOK FOR LEGION POSTS. If you are interested in dressing up your Post, The Dary Company, 1512-20 Jefferson Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., is introducing a line of military wallpapers and murals worthy of your attention. One of the striking designs is a three-panel mural, 7 by 8 feet, showing the raising of the flag on Iwo Jima. Hand-somely colored and coated with plastic, it sells for \$88.50 including frame. Another three-panel mural, 6 by 9, shows 180 Army and Air Corps insignia. In addition, the company is offering wallpaper with military and historical motifs, at \$4.00 and \$5.50 a roll, and a striking military border at 85¢ a yard.

SIT AND POLISH. Legionnaire Harry O. Walker has originated a novel shoe-shine cloth that will be of particular interest to anyone with a paunch. Called the Stroperoo, it permits the user to shine his shoes without bending over. Resembling a razor strop, but made of heavy canton flannel instead of leather, it is hung on a hook and the shoes are "stropped" to a high shine. Pockets at the ends of the Stroperoo hold the polish. Selling for 50¢ postpaid, it can be obtained from The Eagle Glove and Garment Co., 215 N. Franklin St., Muncie, Ind.

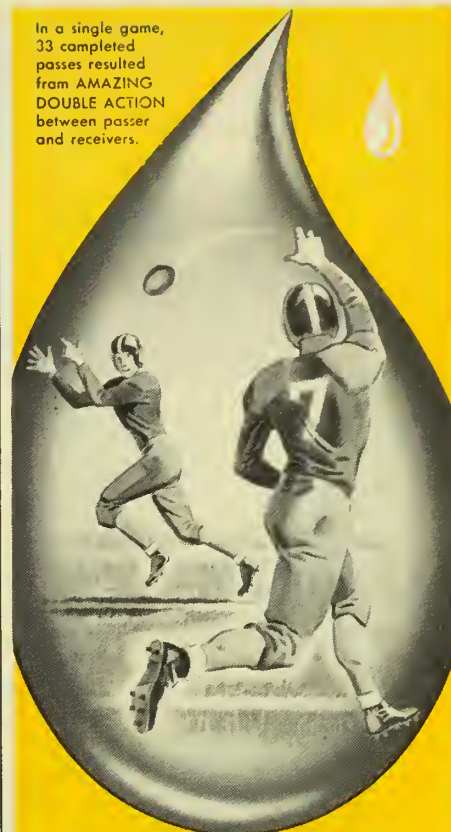


MORE TRICKS WITH ICE CUBES. A gadget which permits you to make individual ice cubes with a tunnel through the center has been announced by Sterling Plastics Company, 1140 Commerce Ave., Union, N. J. Called Icetubes, the unit consists of a service tray and 12 individual holders which fit into the freezing compartment of all standard refrigerators. Made of white flexible plastic the Icetubes are tasteless, odorless and non-breakable. The purpose of the hole through the center of the cube is to promote faster freezing and chill drinks faster. Price of the unit is one dollar.

SIMPLIFYING THE CARE OF THE SICK. Those responsible for sick persons will be interested in a simple and inexpensive method of keeping bed pans sanitary. Developed by the Surgeon's Division of the American Safety Razor Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., this is a Sanitary Bed Pan Cover of easily disposable paper which eliminates the need for cloth covers and the laundering they require. By completely enveloping the utensil it prevents exposure to communicable disease. Available in white and brown paper they cost \$15 and \$10 a thousand respectively.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items mentioned here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine

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6 • The American Legion Magazine • October, 1949

the Editors' Corner



STARS WITH ULCERS

Not since we ran an article in June 1947 about raising earthworms, which drew ten thousand queries, has one of our articles brought us so much mail as *My Two Dollar Ulcer Cure* by John Reese in last May's issue. Mr. Reese called Hollywood the ulcer capital of the universe and Hollywood isn't arguing the charge, it is pleading guilty. In the morning's mail is a request relayed from one of the largest movie studios stating that they have "some stars with ulcers and would like some copies of the May issue to pass around."

A Los Angeles doctor asked for copies to distribute to ulcer patients. The Legion Department of California asked us for reprints to meet the demand placed upon it by non-Legionnaires asking for copies.

Just to get California off the hook it should be added that Brooklyn, Birmingham, Barré, Bangor, Bismarck, Butte and Boise (to name a few of the Bs) are other spots where there weren't enough copies of the May issue.

The same may be said of most of our other cities and towns.

We are sorry to say that we are not a commercial publishing house and simply aren't set up to supply unlimited reprints. Yet month after month, in various degrees, non-Legionnaires request copies of material in your magazine, and other magazines request permission to reprint our articles and stories.

The moral of this tale is that in our attempts to make your magazine an interesting one we sometimes succeed. Since only Legionnaires get it, it then behooves you to pass it around to other veterans, some of whom may decide it would be nice to receive it every month.

You may then suggest coyly that they may do so by joining your Post. That's your opening.

THE CONVENTION STORY

Beginning on page 26 is, we hope, the story of the Philadelphia Convention, which is given complete coverage in this magazine for the first time. Formerly, news coverage of National Conventions was furnished in *The National Legionnaire*, and monthly magazine production being the slow thing it is, we followed up a couple of months later with a few of the highlights. Now that *The National Legionnaire* appears between our covers we tackle the whole thing, and by special arrangement with our Louisville presses we devote most of *The National Legionnaire* section to the Convention and have it to you in jigtime. The words you are now reading, not being on one of the high-speed pages, are actually written before the Convention, but we have faith that what we predict for page 26 is really going to be there. Look and see.

CAN WE FOOL YOU?

Last July we ran a photo-quiz challenging readers to identify the faces of 32 big league baseball players who had played Legion Junior Baseball. It was impossible we said for the average reader to identify correctly as many as thirty. No less than ten readers wrote us to announce that the quiz was as automatic as an infield fly for them and they had done the "impossible."

Okay, you asked for it. You like your quizzes tough, huh? Just take a look at this month's sports quiz, called *Do You Know Your Great Moments of Football?* on page 24. Looks easy, bud, but wait'll you see the questions we ask at the end of the caption to each picture. A perfect score is 80, but the white rats and guinea pigs in our office cages could only average 35. Try it on your piano.

ANIMALS AGAIN

The other day someone told us that our fiction policy is to run stories about animals. We said that was a lot of hokum and no such policy existed. Then he pointed out that though we don't run much fiction we had, in the past couple of years, printed (a) a story about bulls running in the streets, (b) a story about a single bull running in the streets, (c) a story about a mad elk, and (d) one about a bullfrog. Sheepishly we added that we had yet another in our hip pocket, called *The Traitor*, which is about an odd fish and now appears on page 11 in this issue. But honestly, we aren't looking for animal stories, we just happened to like those particular yarns and hope you do too. Under our desk blotter we have a good old-fashioned western, over there on the table near the pencil sharpener is one about murder in the high Sierras, and somewhere around the office is a science-fiction dilly about treason on the moon, by that old master of space-ship drama, Robert Heinlein. We'll be dusting them off for your perusal in the months ahead.

RUN FOR YOUR LIVES

Next month we will publish the most controversial article of the century, and it is probably going to cause us more trouble than the entire staff has seen in two wars. Because of the danger of falling glass and flying furniture we expressly forbid discussion of this article in Legion Posts. Go to the nearest tavern. The article is by Harold Helfer, and it is called *What City Has The Most Pretty Girls?* While we do not deny Helfer's claims neither do we necessarily endorse them. He's pretty damned opinionated on the subject . . . and offers, now, for the first time, a straight-from-the-shoulder answer to this vital question. Is it your city? See next month's issue.

This month and next month see the last two installments of David Camelon's inside story of the writing of the GI Bill of Rights. This month's installment on page 18, is *A Surprise Attack*. Next month the series comes to a conclusion with a hell-for-leather chapter called *The Wild Ride From Georgia*, in which the truth is easily as strange and exciting as any fiction.

R.B.P.

YOU WON'T GET ANYWHERE UNLESS YOU START



WHEN IT'S AN **Exide** ...YOU START

No one loves a late-comer. Nor do waiting friends care to divide attention between an interesting game and a tale of car-starting trouble. It's no excuse to them . . . shouldn't be for you, because it need not occur.

To arrive on time, be sure your car will start. When you buy a battery for your car, buy *starting assurance*. REMEMBER, a single starting failure can be far more costly than the little extra you pay for a trustworthy Exide Battery.



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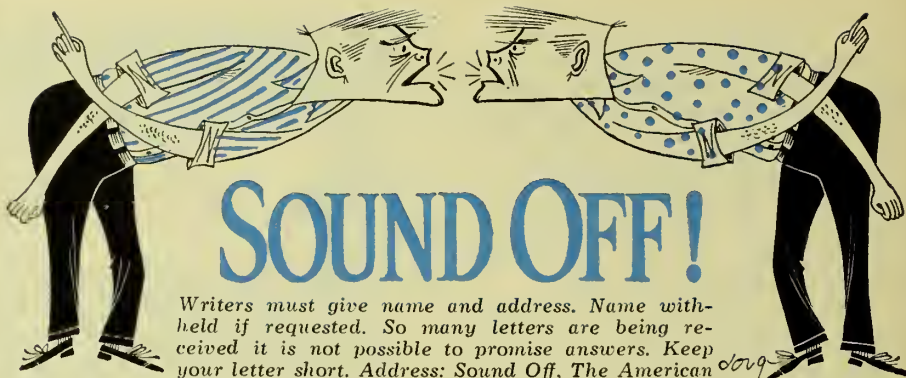
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Available at your dealer. If not, send \$2.40 for a box of 50 to Pennstate Cigar Corp., Phila. 34, Pa. We pay postage.



Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letter short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, One Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

BATTLE FOR A CAR

Speaking as one who has fought the battle for a new car, I want to commend you for printing Hank Felsen's article *Who Wants a Car?* The article may be satire, but it comes too close to the truth to be just funny. The scandal of veterans being nabbed by greedy auto dealers should get a long overdue airing. In fact, it would make an excellent subject for a Congressional investigation.

James F. Harding
Kearney, Neb.

THAT HOUSING PROBLEM

Here's why so many vets can't get housing. In defending a suit, Mr. Robinson, the federal housing administrator here, swore that the contractor had agreed to build the unit for \$2700, with over 900 feet of floor space, and Mr. Robinson also said he rented it for \$87.50 a month — how many G.I. university students can pay half that much? You can't buy half that much space for two times \$2700. The VA frequently won't approve the \$10 or more cost per square foot set by FHA. Maybe you can get them together and get the secret of low cost building from Mr. Robinson.

Alonzo M. Baca
Albuquerque, N. M.

Just finished reading Darrell Huff's article *Nothing Down, \$39 a Month*, and I really want to commend the businessmen of Painesville, Ohio for the grand work they've done. We sure could use more people like them — people who aren't so anxious to make huge profits. We can really appreciate what Painesville is doing, because like so many others we have had to "make it do." Three rooms isn't much when you have two children, especially when they have no place to play and have to wait for an airing until I get the work done. How about some more communities breaking down and giving young folks a break. We're willing to work and will gladly prove it if we get a chance. Please withhold my name. If our landlord thought we were complaining we'd be outcasts.

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CHESAPEAKE: SOME DOG!

After reading the interesting article on *How to Raise a Dog*, I thought someone might be interested in Chesapeakes. Besides being an excellent duck and pheasant dog, my Chesapeake is also very amusing as a performer. Some of the tricks she

does, which come natural to a Chesapeake, are: plays the piano, sits, speaks, cries, shakes hands with either paw upon request, retrieves any article pointed out, catches a coin placed on nose by flipping it up, runs errands, dives completely under for objects thrown in water, stays in place at command, releases objects held in mouth upon command. A Chesapeake need only be taught to mind when young; hunting and doing tricks come natural to a well mannered dog. Once they get the idea, they seem to enjoy pleasing.

I will be glad to hear from anyone interested in this breed of dog, which I consider the most intelligent and most adaptable for all around hunting and companionship.

T. C. Starysky
Sheridan, Montana

ATTACKS ON VETERANS' BENEFITS

Having been married to a WW2 veteran three weeks ago I recently read my first copy of the Legion Magazine. This happened to be the July issue, and one article really stirred me up: It was *The Growing Attack on Veterans' Benefits*. As my husband sustained no injury long lasting enough to need the help of these benefits, I hadn't thought much about it before, but this article hit me like a ton of bricks. And I think it would affect others in the same manner. With all due respect to a swell magazine, as I understand it few people outside of veterans and their families read it, and those people already know of the situation Mr. Brown sets forth. I think the article should be reprinted in some other magazine, to meet the propaganda of the "benefits killers."

Mrs. B. H. Evans
Tupelo, Miss.

THE BASEBALL QUIZ

Ha! Ha! So you thought to name 30 of these ballplayers was impossible? Well, we wrote them right off one after the other in quick succession and only missed on two of the 32. We have not followed baseball all our life for nothing. Had you asked their pitching and batting records, we would have given you that with equal accuracy and without hesitation. Spring some more stuff like this — your readers like it.

Frank B. Kunselman
Meadville, Pa.

Was Robert B. Pitkin serious when he said it is impossible to name 30 of the
(Continued on page 61)



Sure as the Harvest Moon

Yes, SURE as the Harvest Moon rises in radiant beauty every year...that's how SURE you are of the year-in-year-out perfection of 7 Crown...Seagram's finest American whiskey.

Say **Seagram's** *and be* **Sure**

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THE TRAITOR

He boasted that he was the world's
prize heel — until he met a fish that
taught him the meaning of the word

By WYATT BLASSINGAME

ILLUSTRATED BY AL MUENCHEN

 FIRST MET Alfred one afternoon in early March. That morning I had talked a sucker into buying the old Wilson place for twice what it was worth, and since it was worth twice what I had paid for it I was feeling good. So I left Leesa in the office in case any more suckers showed up and I went fishing.

Where the dirt road crosses Big Bass Creek there is a narrow bridge and I parked my car there and headed upstream. In the first half mile I got only one strike and lost that. Then I came to this place where the creek widens and bends past an oak hammock. Under the trees the water was the color of black coffee, but on the far side of the pool there was sunlight and some bonnets growing. I dropped my hook at the edge of the bonnets, waited a few sec-





onds—and then the fish yanked even before I could set the hook. He came clear out of the water and my heart almost did the same thing to my mouth. He was the biggest bass I'd ever hooked, and in that first instant, while he was still out of the water, there was a noise, a kind of scream of surprise or dismay or terror, that for a crazy moment I thought came from the fish. Then I figured it must be me shouting in excitement.

The fish was smart as well as big and he tried all the tricks: he fought to get in the bonnets; he stood on his tail and shook his head in the air, his big mouth wide open; he rushed straight at me, coming in faster than I could take up the line, then whirling and heading away again. But he was well hooked and the line was new and I played him well. It took a full ten minutes, but at last I pulled him into the grass at the creek's edge, and leaned down to hook a finger into his gill. What happened next scared me.

"Dammit!" the fish seemed to say, "That hurts!"

I went twenty feet backward, still in a crouching position. I spun around and there wasn't anybody in sight. I looked back at the water and there was a splashing and thrashing going on in the grass at its edge. After a moment the splashing stopped and a voice said, "Hey, you! Come get me off this thing." My ears now told me the words were coming straight from the fish.

What saved me was the fact I'd had a couple of drinks before leaving town. The human mind—even one as sharp as mine—has trouble adjusting itself to the unexpected and novel; it needs an explanation based on previous experience. And though I hadn't had the D.T.'s since getting out of the army, and never on two drinks, it made me feel good to think I had them now. "And the bartender called that stuff bourbon," I said aloud.

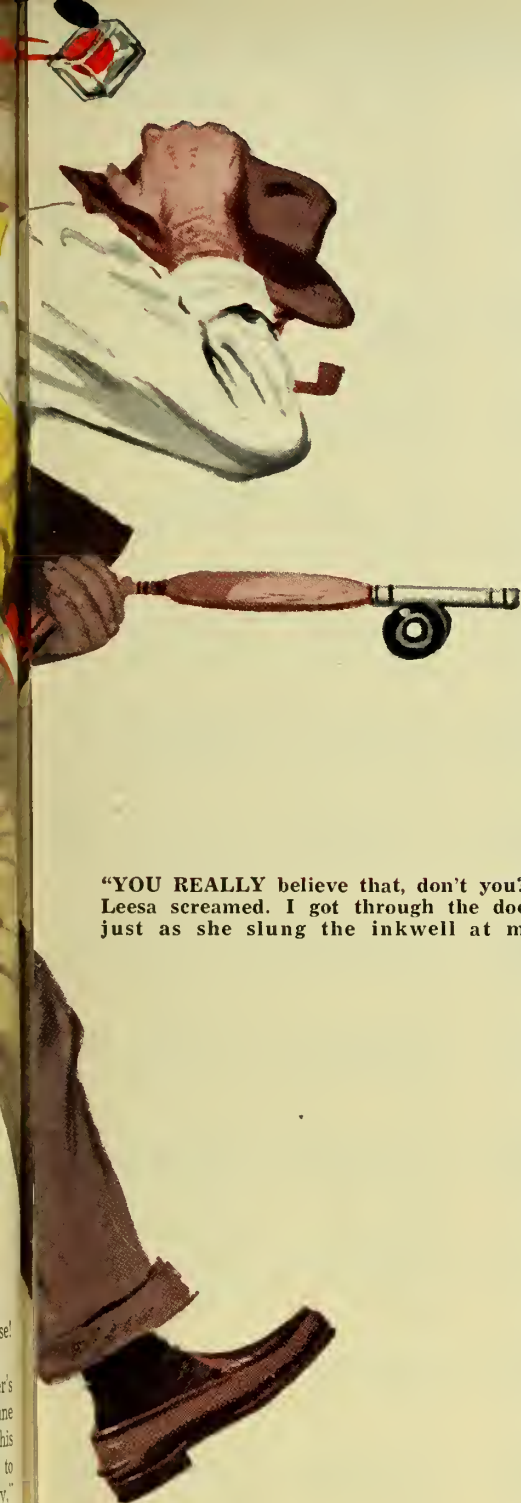
"You should have a mouth full of fishhooks," said the voice. And then

in a changed, pleading tone, "Please! I'll drown like this, Oh please!"

I went cautiously back to the water's edge. The fish had fouled the line about a grassclump and lay with his head half out of water, too tired to fight. "I am not only smart, but lucky," I said. "Fortune's favorite son. Other people see pink elephants, but I see a talking twelve pound bass."

"Please," the fish said. "I can't live like this much longer." He managed to get his head under water for a few seconds, then raised it again. His big eyes had a glassy look and the hook showed from the side of his mouth. "Please," he said. "You aren't drunk. Take me off this hook."

I began to feel weak. I pinched myself and it hurt. I sat down in the grass, breathing hard. After a moment I reached out and touched the fish. It felt like a fish. I shut my eyes and opened them again and it was still there and it looked like a fish. "Now wait," I said. "How could—I mean—



"YOU REALLY believe that, don't you?"
Leesa screamed. I got through the door just as she slung the inkwell at me

why... How long does the illusion last?"

"Give me a little slack," the fish said. "I'll explain."

I reached for the line, and stopped. This had been a shock but I was recovering; I wasn't the guy to be played for a sucker, and if I gave that fish any slack he'd snap the line and be gone — and I would go nuts trying to figure what had happened to me. "You can explain right where you are," I said.

"You're a hard man," he said.

"Ask anybody," I said, "and you'll find you're right."

He put his head under water as best

he could. I could see his gills moving; then he raised his head again. He said, "You know where the road crosses this creek about a half mile downstream?"

"Sure."

"Six years ago there was a school bus went off that bridge. Remember? Well, nobody was hurt, but most of the text books fell into the creek. My father and mother were courting at the time and they used to go there: it was a nice pool, shady, secluded without many other fish around. My old man developed a taste for those books. By the time I was born he'd eaten his way through two first grade readers."

He put his head under the water again. I reached out and put my hand in the water and then on my forehead. After a moment Alfred — that was his name — raised his head and propped it in the grass. "I was born right there," he said. "My brothers and sisters took after their mother: stupid. But I had a taste for learning. By the time I was four years old I had eaten five readers, a geography, and half a history book. That's how my father and I became educated."

"Where's your father now?"

"He tried to eat something called *Pilgrim's Progress*," Alfred said. "It choked him to death. Must have been pretty dry."

"Look," I said, "if you are such a smart, educated fish, how'd you happen to get caught?"

Alfred waved his gills angrily. "Fault of that damn mudfish," he snapped. "I saw him start at the surface with a greedy look on his face and I thought I'd beat him out of his meal, just to kid him. So I whipped up and grabbed your worm before I had a chance to look at it really."

"What a dope!"

"It was because that fool mudfish went for it after looking it over. But he's stupid. They're all stupid." He slid his head under the water and it was nearly a full minute before he raised it again. "You let me go and I'll make a bargain with you."

"Yeah?"

"You want to catch fish," Alfred said. "You let me go and I'll tout for you. I'll tell you where to cast and then I'll trick some of these dopes into hitting it."

"Suppose you can't fool them?"

Alfred waved one gill. "Those bums? I told you they were all stupid. I can talk them into anything."

"You could talk me into a lot of money. A sideshow, crowds at —"

"Not if I was dead," Alfred said. "And if you don't do something soon you'll have heard my last word."

It was obvious he was telling the

truth. I'd never get him back to my car alive, no less to town. Even if I left him tied here and went for something to put him in, he'd die before I could make it. He was already getting pale around the gills. So the choice was between one sure fish dead and the chance at a lot of others.

"It's a deal," I said. I reached out and put a finger in his mouth to lift him.

"Ow!" Alfred yelled. "Be more careful with that damn hook!"

I got the hook out and dropped him back in the water. He swam off out of sight, his tail moving wearily. I changed to a plug and waited. I waited about three minutes and there was a swirl on the far side of the pool and Alfred's head showed. "Cast right over here," he called.

I cast. I let the ripples quiet, then worked the plug a little, and the fish struck.

It was a five pound mudfish and a mudfish can put up a good fight but they aren't edible. So I took it off the hook and threw it up the bank to some hogs. Then I looked back at the creek and there was Alfred, half propped up in the lilypads and laughing himself sick. "That was the idiot got me hooked!" he shouted. "Gad! I guess that'll teach him a lesson."

"All right," I said. "You're even. But now put me onto a bass."

Alfred quit laughing. He leaned on the lilypad (Continued on page 62)



OTHER PEOPLE see pink elephants, but I'm different. I see fish that can talk

WHAT'S AHEAD IN JOBS

Doctor, machinist, embalmer, salesman? It's tomorrow, not today, that counts when choosing an occupation. Take the case of Jacob and Joe . . .

By **DARRELL HUFF**

IF YOU ARE SIZING up jobs today, looking for something with a future for yourself or perhaps for your son or daughter, you stand pretty much where Jacob and Joe stood in the 1880's.

Jacob and Joe are a couple of hypothetical, but highly probable, characters who illustrate what happens to a man when an occupational trend rises up and smacks him.

In the placid '80s, when our pair were in their teens, they debated whether to become coopers or barbers.

It looked about fifty-fifty, with barrel-making perhaps having a slight edge: there were some 55,000 coopers in those days and only 40,000 barbers. Besides, Jacob argued logically, barrels were an essential of commerce in good times and bad, while if times got tough any man's wife could cut his hair for him free.

So Jacob apprenticed to the cooper's trade. Joe decided to become a barber.

Along came those trends. Incomes rose, styles changed, more people moved to cities, and barbering swelled. By 1930 there were about 260,000 barbers at work — plenty of room for Joe.

At the same time, steel drums and paper sacks and boxes began to edge out barrels. Even the heavily populated America of 1930 needed only one-fourth as many coopers as in

THE JOB	HOW TO GET IT	OUTLOOK
ACCOUNTANT	accounting school or 4 years college	good now but getting tougher; long-run trend is
AIRPLANE PILOT	high school (college much preferred) plus flying training	badly overcrowded now but trend slowly up
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	3- to 4-year apprenticeship, or on-job training	very good now; trend slowly up
CARPENTER	4 year apprenticeship	excellent
DOCTOR OR DENTIST	6 to 8 years college	excellent now and need is becoming even more acute
ENGINEER	4 years college; 5 or more preferred	very good now but tough competition soon
FILLING-STATION ATTENDANT	usually learn on the job	fairly good; frequent openings
FOUNDRY WORKER	4-year apprenticeship usual for most jobs	good now; trend generally up
FUNERAL DIRECTOR OR EMBALMER	school course and 1 to 2 year apprenticeship	field expanding slightly
HOTEL WORKER	college course; or work up from bottom jobs	very slow upward trend
INSURANCE AGENT	high school or college and on-job training	many openings; upward trend in long run
LAWYER	usually 5 or more years college	crowded now and in future; trend is up
MACHINIST	4-year apprenticeship is best	high employment will continue for next few years
PAINTER	apprenticeship; school; or pick it up on job	overcrowded; competition keen

Jacob's youth. The cooper's trade had started on the skids almost from the day Jacob innocently entered it.

The idea in 1949, then, is to be a Joe instead of a Jake, to give thought to the trends that are coming. It's not enough to consider what is past or what is now, or even what is coming in 1950.

It is a sobering fact that a youngster starting today to train for a job may be working at it right up to the al-

AVERAGE PAY	SPECIAL TIP	BUT...	THE JOB	HOW TO GET IT	OUTLOOK	AVERAGE PAY	SPECIAL TIP	BUT...
\$1,800-\$10,000	poorly trained men may be stuck in routine jobs for a long time	good prospects mostly for those with exceptional ability or experience	PHARMACIST	usually must graduate from pharmacy college	very good now and in the future	\$70 to \$80 a week	jobs in hospital pharmacies are increasing rapidly	it's exacting work — and hard on the feet
\$350-\$1,000 a month	piot-engineers find less competition for jobs	men without flying experience will find it very hard to enter field for some years	PHOTOGRAPHER	most train on the job	competition is tough now, but trend is slowly up	salaried jobs: \$40 to \$50 a week up	best opportunities are in commercial work	portrait work is falling off sharply
\$1.15 to \$1.80 an hour	highest pay is usually in Pacific Coast and Great Lakes regions	so many — especially veterans — are going in that training opportunities are shrinking	PLASTICS WORKER	no training or experience required for many jobs	employment is increasing sharply	75c to \$1.50 an hour	greatest number of jobs: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, California, Pennsylvania, Michigan	since machines and unskilled help do most of the work, pay is likely to remain low
average is \$2.09 an hour	greatest opportunities are in the big cities	watch out: some localities have enough carpenters right now	POLICEMAN	pass an examination	expanding field	begin at \$2,000 to \$3,200	chance to advance to sergeant or detective is best in big cities	politics makes working conditions unpleasant in some cities
average net: \$7,500-\$10,000	greatest need is in rural areas	tough to get into medical or dental school, tough to get through	POWER LINEMAN	2- to 4-year apprenticeship	good now, with steady employment in the long run	80c to \$1.66 an hour	helps if you can move around and take a job in a shortage area	it's hard work that a man may have to give up before he's old
\$240-\$520 a month is average range	engineers with Ph.D. degrees usually earn much more	with students now at triple prewar number, there's crowding ahead	PRINTER	4- to 6-year apprenticeship	good now and the trend is up	\$1.50 to \$1.80 an hour	men with printing experience in armed forces may shorten apprenticeship	invention may reduce jobs in some branches in distant future
\$45-\$50 a week	offers good chance to go into business for yourself	employment will probably not increase much in next few years	RADIO ANNOUNCER	general education; college degree preferred	many openings, but competition is keen	\$46 to \$69 a week	smaller city is the place to look for your first job	as with all glam jobs requiring no special training, competition is fierce
\$50-\$60 a week	most jobs are in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan	injury rate is still fairly high in many foundries	RAILROAD MAN	usually learn on the job	fairly good now; trend is slightly down	\$1.33 to \$1.54 an hour in typical jobs	best bets: signalman, clerk, carman, towerman, brakeman, telegrapher	technological changes point to slowly shrinking future
\$35-\$100 a week	income holds up well even in depression; location is very important	difficult to get in unless a friend or relative has a funeral home	REGISTER NURSE	3 years or more in nursing school	excellent now and in the long run	\$150 to \$200 a month	nurses who specialize make more money	shortages mean nurses will continue to be very busy people
\$35 to \$100 a week	about one-fifth of the jobs are in New York	hotel work is sharply affected by bad times	SALESMAN	experience; education in a specialty is best	growing, but slowly	may be almost any amount	competition is least for man with special training, such as engineering degree	selling jobs have grown only half as fast as wholesale and retail trade as a whole
commissions vary greatly	it is easiest to start and to keep going in community where you are well known	hard to earn enough to stick it out for the 5 years usually required to become established	SCHOOL TEACHER	college; 5 years preferred	excellent now, and the trend is upward	\$1,600 to \$3,750	teacher shortage will last longest in lower grades	don't overspecialize. English, history, language teachers are needed least
average above \$5,000	best opportunities are for specialists (patent, tax, etc.)	many small-town lawyers require an additional income source	SHIP RADIO OPERATOR	pass examinations on law and telegraphy	poor now; will become even worse	\$280 a month up, plus overtime	with ships becoming fewer, many present operators will have to find other work	much overtime, paid vacations, free board and room add to real pay
\$1.16-\$1.67 an hour	machine shops are usually cleaner and safer than factories	apprenticeship openings are temporarily scarce	VETERINARIAN	5 years college needed for the best jobs	very good now; possible temporary crowding later	\$2,500 to \$5,000 most usual	pet practice is growing rapidly	so many now entering field, competition will be tough for all but ablest men
average \$2.02 an hour	best annual incomes usually go to men employed by factories, hotels, government, etc.	because of lay-offs, painter's yearly pay is among lowest in building trades	WATCH REPAIRMAN	1 to 2 years in watchmakers school	good now and in future; trend up	experienced men: \$100 a week	veteran with instrument-repair experience has a good start	there are too many poorly trained men and few employers want them

most fabulous year 2,000. For better or for worse, we all know that many things are going to be different then. Some of the best job bets of yesterday and today will be as dead as the cooper's trade long before this century ends.

But these important trends are tricky things. It's all too easy to be fooled by a hasty guess. It was a qualified expert who several years ago warned against going into veterinary

medicine. The automobile is replacing the horse, he reasoned, so what is there left for the veterinarian to do?

But the veterinary is doing all right just now and it looks as if he will continue to be a busy and prosperous man. Increasingly scientific farming has led to the breeding of immensely valuable livestock; a \$50,000 bull need wheeze only once before his owner will shout for veterinary help.

On top of all that, there is the in-

creasingly profitable field of pet practice, something that has developed mostly in recent years.

So with the facts at hand we find that the outlook for veterinarians is excellent, the only blot on it being the crowding that may be ahead for a short time because its promise has made so many take it up.

That carefully weighed forecast comes from the Department of Labor's Bureau of (Continued on page 65)

Who Invented Everything?

The Russians did, says the Kremlin. Not so, says this authority, who maintains that their claims are the greatest inventions of all

By COLONEL STOOPNAGLE

ILLUSTRATED BY SYD LANDI

SLOW I MANAGED to crawl under the Iron Curtain by lifting it with my right hand, then dropping it on the torso of the Russian Secretski Service-off guy who was following me, will be told in a subsequent article, probably by someone else. But I actually *did* get into Russia, I think, and while the facts which I hereby set down may not be wholly authentic, they are at least questionable.

My trip was made to try to determine just how much truth there is in Soviet claims that its inventors not only invented everything, but in-

vented it first, including the very word "invention." I had a hunch, for instance, that a few of my own inventions were conceived right in my own mind, where very few Russians have ever been. But I found a certain Russian calling himself Colonel Lemikov Q-ski Stoopnaglovitch who says he invented motor oil with catnip in it to make engines purr. That is a blatant lie, or, as the Russians call it, the unvarnished truth. I can prove that I, Stoopnagle, was sitting in my car at a South Norwalk, Connecticut, filling-station while the attendant was pouring some #32 oil

into my crankcase on Thursday afternoon, May 12th, 1949, Dnepropetrovsk Time. This particular oil had come from a gusher which happened to gush up through a bed of catnip, and I own 17 of the cats who were there at the time. An exhaustive affidavit proving the plausibility of this tall tale is on file at almost any S.P.C.A. office. Bah-ski to this crimson Stoopnaglovitch!

Of course, my inventions aren't one, two, three with those of (one) Edison, (two) Franklin, and (three) Fulton. Take Edison, for instance. He invented the electric light bulb, a thing perhaps best known for puncturing tires when

SAMSKA MORSCHIKOV not only invented the telegraph but started Eastern Union. Who invented Cotton Gin? But of course, Whitniöff





BEFORE IGOR the Slav proved otherwise, the Russians believed in cross-pollination

broken into little pieces and scattered on driveways. It took the likes of me, however, to think up the Flashdark, an instrument which has a black bulb for making cellars dark in the daytime for looking for a burglar you don't want to find. But a Russian claims priority on this, too! He is 80-year-old Dmitri Pasto, who owns a small, but inadequate, electric fixture emporium on the Rue de la Borscht in uptown Moscow. Pasto swears that the flash-dark idea came to him one time years ago when he was baby-sitting at the home of Andrei Gromyko's parents. It seems that the 3-year-old Andrei

was even then showing signs of being against everything and everybody. He was anti-sleep, anti-toys, and, worst of all, anti-Pasto. So Pasto, unable to cope with this problem-child, gave him a hit in the head with a flashlight and he's been light-headed ever since. This prompted Pasto to invent a flash-dark (so he says) so he can hit someone in the head and give him a dark outlook. I could stand no more of this guffski, so I thanked Pasto for being so untruthful and boarded a two-horse sleigh for East Upper Vosnesensk.

In that quaint town I went to see a

man who claimed his name was Eli Whitniöff. Whitniöff allowed as how, in 1764, one of his ancestors had invented *the* cotton gin. Pressing him for the details, I made him admit that through circumstances quite odd, this was one year to the day before our own Eli Whitney was born. Pressing him still further (by this time he must have looked pretty flat), I got him to admit that it actually wasn't *the* cotton gin his ancestor had invented, but just plain cotton gin, which was merely absorbent cotton soaked in a concoction of malt, barley and juniper berries which (Continued on page 49)

SIBERIANS went for oscillating denture-table



ANY PARTY member could have done what Ben Franklin did





I SAW THE GI BILL WRITTEN

By DAVID CAMELON

An eyewitness account
of the wartime battle in
Washington to create the
GI Bill of Rights. Second
of three parts

CONGRESSWOMAN ROGERS TOLD THOSE LEGISLATORS V

PART TWO

A SURPRISE ATTACK

Opposition to the GI Bill formed rapidly

after a weakened mustering-out bill passed Congress



FRANK SULLIVAN, ACTING WARTIME LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR FOR THE LEGION,
SMILES OUT OF A HEAP OF MAIL FROM LEGIONNAIRES ENDORSING THE GI BILL

BEFORE YOU MENTION me again, consult the undertaker
—because, brother, you'll need him."

Congressman Andrew Jackson May hurled those words at me in the presence of Frank Reilly of the *Boston American*. In the Hearst newspapers I had criticized May's action delaying mustering-out pay at a time in mid-war when disabled veterans were being discharged from the armed forces without any income and with a long wait ahead before their claims could be adjudicated.

As a threat against an individual correspondent, the words that May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, spoke to me in the corridor of the Capitol the afternoon of January 21, 1944, were of little or no importance.

But as a measure of the deeply-rooted antagonism on the part of a strong minority of the Congress, which had to be overcome by any person or group seeking immediate and just treatment for the veterans of World War II, it was of deadly significance. It was a startling warning that the fight for The American Legion's GI Bill of Rights would, indeed, be a battle to the end—and for that reason it deserves a place in this story.



COMPLAINED AT THE PRESSURE PUT ON THEM TO PASS THE GI BILL, "IF THIS IS A LOBBY IT IS AN ALL-OVER-THE-COUNTRY LOBBY"

May, almost single-handedly, had prevented enactment of mustering-out pay before that Christmas of 1943. He had slipped out of Washington to his home in Prestonsburg, Ky., leaving his committee powerless to act on the bill. On his return, after the holidays, he had reported out an inadequate bill with a \$300 maximum.

The Senate, on the other hand, after hearing the Legion's National Commander, Warren H. Atherton, present the tragic record of the delays, the red tape and neglect to which returning disabled veterans were subjected — a condition which Commander Atherton called a "national disgrace" — had passed a bill before Christmas providing a top of \$500, the figure the Legion had requested.

May's bill had been jammed through the House with the weight and prestige of his Military Affairs Committee — one of the most powerful groups in that body. It provided \$100 for veterans with less than 60 days' service, and \$300 for all veterans with more than 60 days' service — regardless of whether that service was overseas or in the United States.

It is normal procedure in Washington, when the House and Senate have passed varying versions of the same bill, for conferees from the two branches to meet in committee and effect a compromise. In this case, it was expected that the conferees would split the difference — and bring out a bill with a \$400 top.

They did not do so. Under the spur of Mr. May, they did an almost unheard of thing: they slashed an estimated \$1,600,000,000 from the lower of the two bills — the House bill.

The bill, (Continued on page 51)

AN OPEN LETTER TO:

Senator Bennett C. Clark, Chairman,
Veterans' Sub-Committee to
Senate Finance Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Clark:

Everything that glitters is not necessarily gold!

Pressure is being brought to bear on the Congress to force immediate enactment of the so-called G-I Bill of Rights for the returning service men and women of World War II, identified as S. 1617, with amendments, now before your Committee.

Your Committee and the Congress may be interested to know that there is a serious question in the minds of some veteran groups as to whether this so-called G-I Bill of Rights, in its entirety, is a sound and equitable solution to the problems and needs of World War II veterans. Certain features of the bill, notably the Title on Educational Aid, are so broad in scope and potential cost, that its enactment would, in our opinion, probably not only prevent any consideration of several other more equitable proposals to solve such problems, but might also subsequently jeopardize the entire structure of veteran benefits and provoke another Economy Act.

Our nation's first responsibility should be to those who have suffered physical and/or mental handicap by reason of military or naval service. Any legislation which grants entitlement to four years of college training at government expense to any able-bodied veteran who had ninety days service should be carefully examined in the light of our tremendous war debt and the ability of the nation adequately to care for its war disabled.

The undersigned representatives of national veteran organizations, embracing some 550,000 members, most of whom have had, or are having, combat service—many with combat disabilities—urges your Committee carefully to consider all proposals as to post-war veteran adjustments now before the Congress, and not to be stampeded into hasty and possibly unwise legislation.

Let us not have another example of "act in haste and repent in leisure".

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Omar B. Ketchum

MILITARY ORDER OF PURPLE HEART

Francis Haley
National Representative

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

Willard W. Rice

REGULAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

Wm. H. Hays
National Commander

Will

You'll be using more glass in the future, thanks to science, which has given this ages-old substance amazing new properties



JUMBO'S TONNAGE proves that this pane of Tuf-flex heat-strengthened glass can take it



THE GLASS DISH, sitting on a cake of ice for ten minutes, had turned nearly as cold as its icy platform. Then with one fiery motion, a workman

poured a ladle of steaming, molten iron into the dish. The metal sputtered, sizzled and turned solid.

Any ordinary glass would have been smashed to bits under the tremendous



IN THE MIDDLE OF FOAMOLAS INSULATION SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND ARE EASILY APPLIED TO FLAT AND SHED ROOFS. FINISHED ROOFING MATERIALS ARE LAID OVER THIS INSULATION



THE DOOR IS MADE OF MIRRO-PANEL. WHEN THE OVEN-LIGHT IS ON, THE HOUSEWIFE CAN SEE WHAT'S INSIDE

Glass Do That ?

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE

shock of this sudden and huge change in temperature. But the shock never fazed this glass. It was clear, unblemished, and as strong as ever.

The stunt with molten metal and ice was no trick, but a demonstration of a new glass which may become your glass skillet of tomorrow. It's only one of the unusual new glass products in a parade to enrich modern living.

Another new glass becomes an invisible electric stove, with the glass doing all the cooking to make coffee. Still another glass prints pictures, any picture. With a photograph of a honeycomb inside it, this glass is the newest source of indirect, non-glare lighting for office, home or factory.

There are window glasses that soak up the sun's heat, to give you a cooler room. Other glasses block out the skin-tanning or fabric-fading ultra-violet rays. Or you can get glass that lets most of these rays through, for more efficient sun lamps. You can buy glass curtains that won't stain, ready-made colored glass panels for homes, glass tough enough to hammer nails, and glass that is a mirror on one side and a window on the other, as you wish.

All of these are new bits of magic in the 5,000-year-old science of glass

making. Nature fused glass in her volcanic fires. But some Phoenician sailors, cooking dinner on a sandy Mediterranean beach, are often credited with being the first human glass-makers. They used blocks of soda as supports for their cooking pot, the story goes, and watched in amazement as molten glass flowed from the fusion of fire, sand and soda. Discoveries of ancient glass objects indicate that glass making began elsewhere, and maybe earlier. In any event, it was approximately fifty centuries ago that man accidentally stumbled on the

new art and industry of glass making

The basic ingredients of ordinary glass changed but little all that time. Chemists recently analyzed a transparent glass made 3,350 years ago somewhere near the Euphrates River. It contained nearly 64 per cent silica or sand, 12 per cent lime and magnesia, 23.46 per cent soda and potash, and 1.3 per cent alumina and ferric oxide. These are basically the same materials used for transparent window glasses made today.

Only within the last 30 years has glass been (Continued on page 57)



These photos are printed on sensitive glass



Glass bricks give privacy plus light



THIS WINDSHIELD IS MADE OF HEAT-CONDUCTING GLASS, ELEC. CITY IS FED INTO AN INVISIBLE FILM AND HEATS THE GLASS



THIS PICTURE WINDOW DOES MORE THAN FRAME A BEAUTIFUL SCENE. IT ALSO SERVES AS AN INSULATOR. CALLED A TWINDOW UNIT, IT HAS TWO PANEES OF GLASS SEPARATED BY AN AIR SPACE



How the States Are Dealing with Communism

By GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

Don't overlook your State Capital in your fight against subversives. You can lick them there and they know it. That is why they gang up on legislators and all too often win out

THE OTHER DAY a reasonably well-informed friend said to me: "It's high time for Congress to outlaw the communist party — strike 'em off the ballot." He was quite surprised when I pointed out to him that under the Constitution, Congress has no power to do such a thing. It's the States which decide who can vote and who can't, even in Presidential elections. It's also the States which have most of the police power — the duty of maintaining law and order. The Federal Government is strictly limited to its authority by the Constitution. When it comes to the internal security of the ordinary community — your home town and mine — we must look for protection to State laws.

(Continued on page 47)

ROLL-CALL OF THE STATES' LEGISLATION CONCERNING SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, SHOWING YEAR OF ENACTMENT

STATE	CRIMINAL ANARCHY	CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM	SEDITION	EXCLUSION FROM BALLOT	EXCLUSION FROM PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT		LOYALTY OATHS		OTHER LEGISLATION	REMARKS	LEGISLATION FAILED TO PASS 1949
					ALL PUBLIC OFFICES (a)	TEACHERS	ALL PUBLIC OFFICES (a)	TEACHERS			
ALA.	1940		1947								
ARIZ.							1948 (n)	1939			
ARK.	1941		1943 (d)	1941 (e)	1943				1941	Requires registration of subversive organizations	
CALIF.		1919		1940 (e)	1945				1945	Excluded from use of school property	X
COLO.	1919		1919					1935	1947-48	Creates fact-finding commission	
CONN.			1939 (c)						1923	Incitement to specific acts of violence	X
DELA.			1931	1935							
FLA.	1941 (e)						1949 (e)	1941			
GA.					1948 (i)		1949 (e)	1935			
IDA.		1917 (c)									
ILL.			1919	1941-43 (e)	1945-47 (e)				1947	Excluded from facilities of University of Ill.	X
IND.			1919	1945	1933			1933			
IOWA		1919	1917								
KAN.		1920	1935-49	1941 (e)			1949				
KY.		1920	1920								
LA.			(f)		1942 (j)				1942	Inciting class or racial violence	
MAINE	No Legislation in any listed category										
MD.			1949		1947-49		1949		1948	Creates fact-finding commission	
MASS.	1913							1948			X
MICH.		1919	1935					1940	1947	Requires registration of subversive organization (q)	
MINN.		1917									X
MISS.	No Legislation in any listed category										
MO.									1845	Conspiracy to overthrow or obstruct government (one measure preceding)	
MONT.		1918	1919 (c)					1935			
NEB.		1919									
NEV.	1939	1919						1947			X
N. H.			1926						1949	Creates fact-finding commission	
N. J.	1902 (b)		1918				1949 (o)	1937-49	1947	Creates fact-finding commission (schools)	
N. M.			1929		1949						
N. Y.	1902 (b)				1940			1940			X
N. C.			1941		1941				1868	Prohibits secret political and military organizations	
N. D.								1943			
OHIO		1919		1941							X
OKLA.		1919		1941 (e)	1947 (e)			1941			
ORE.				1941	1949			1940			
PA.			1919-21-39	1941 (g)	1941				1943	Excludes subversive persons from receiving public assistance	X
R. I.	1919										
S. C.								1942			
S. D.		1918						1939			
TENN.				1938					1857-58	Prohibits certain specific acts against public safety	
TEX.				1941-49 (e)		1941	1949 (p)	1941			
UTAH		1919			1945 (e)						
VT.	1919					1933 (m)		1935			
VA.			1948						1877-78	Conspiracy to stir up racial violence	
WASH.	1941	1919 (c)			1949			1939	1947-48	Creates fact-finding commission	X
W. VA.			1919					1943			X
WIS.	1903			1941 (e)							X
WYO.		1919		1941 (h)							
TOTAL	12	16	20	14	15	2	7	20	16		12

(CHART A)

(a) Includes teachers unless otherwise noted. (b) Applies to anarchy only. (c) Applies to specific acts only. (d) Includes inciting racial violence. (e) Specifies communist party or communism by name. (f) Sedition law repealed, 1942. (g) Subversive parties forbidden to nominate candidates. (h) Excludes alien political parties. (i) Presidential electors only. (j) State Guard only. (k) Also penalizes official making appointment. (l) State police only. (m) Forbids teachers to engage in subversive propaganda. (n) State legislators only. (o) Also all candidates for office. (p) Candidates for office only. (q) Confirmed by referendum 1948, but held unconstitutional by State Attorney General. Inoperative.

SURPRISE VICTORY



1 It is 1921 and the ball-carrier from an "unknown" Kentucky college is on his way to the only score, to whip a powerful Big Three team, 6-0. He later became head coach at Indiana. Chasing him are opponents Gehrke and Johnson. This upset is still talked about, although it needn't have been so surprising, since the "little" college was well on its way to an unbeaten season, and the runner shown had been an All-American in 1919.

2 points, name the runner. 5 points, name his school. 1 point, give his team's nickname. 2 points, name the losing team.

BIG ARGUMENT



2 It is Nov. 24, 1938 and we see some unpleasantness on the field at South Bend, where Notre Dame is defeating Carnegie Tech, 7-0. Tech coach Kern (necktie showing) tells referee John Getchell that something should be done because Notre Dame wins the game on account of an error of Getchell's. Notre Dame coach Elmer Layden (wearing hat, side to camera) is probably embarrassed at the way he gains from Getchell's error, but not too embarrassed to accept the situation.

9 points, tell just what the argument is about. 1 point, explain how it was settled.

Do You Know Your Great Moments of Football?

A SPORTS QUIZ

Answers on page 46

By ROBERT B. PITKIN

Photo research by William R. Sears

IT IS TOO EARLY to tell what the highlights of the new football season may be. So pull up your easy chair, get out a pencil, and help us go back over the years.

Here are eight memorable moments, men or incidents of football. We tell part of each story — can you answer the questions at the end of each caption? See score chart and complete details on Page 46.



HE CHANGED THE BOOK

3 The man catching the pass above is a famous, opportunistic end. On the play shown he came down with that pass and ran 20 yards to upset Fritz Crisler's powerful Princetons, 7-0, for one of the big surprises of the 1934 regular season. Two years later against Navy he pulled a stunt which led to a change in the rules regarding loose balls. Few men, by a single act, have influenced the rules committee to change the book. Folks still argue whether he did what he did on purpose, but his reputation for playing smart football supports those who suspect that he knew what he was doing. 4 points, name the man. 3 points, name his school. 3 points, what did he do to change the rulebook?

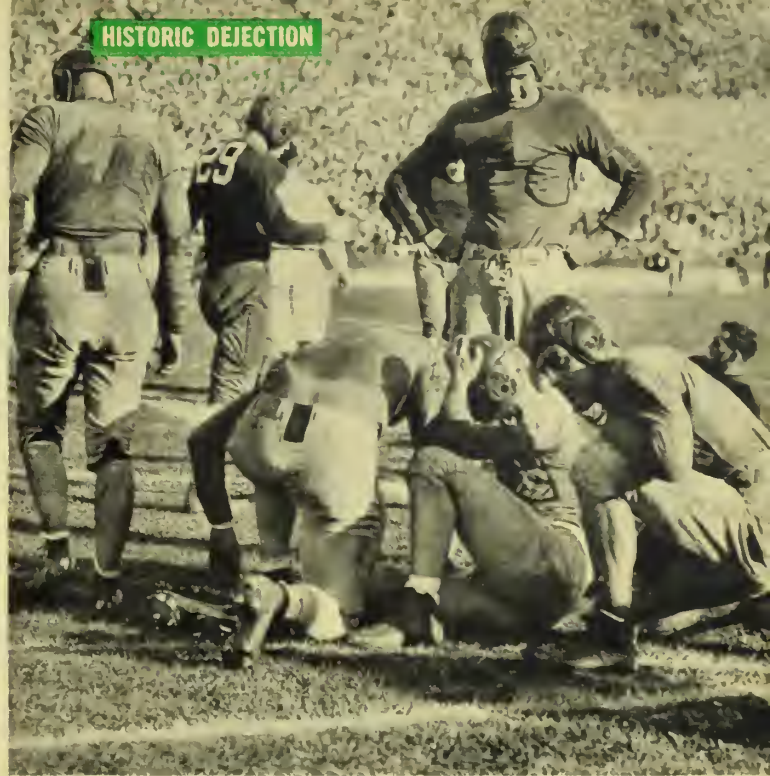


WHAT A MAN!

4 This picture was taken in 1931, but it's just a gag photo, for the athlete was then long past his prime. Perhaps that's why he missed the ball. He is generally rated as a contender for the title "Greatest football player of all time." He was also a professional baseball player and all-around track man. He won the pentathlon and decathlon in the 1912 Olympic games, but he's not listed as the winner of either. He made All-America in 1911. In 1912 he scored 198 points, playing for a small college. 4 points, who is he? 4 points, name his college. 2 points, why isn't he an Olympic champion?



5 Happy? Of course. They had won three, lost four, tied one, and "hadn't a chance" against their traditional rivals who had won eight straight and were rated most powerful in the nation. They upset 'em and how! 7-6? 6-0? No. 55-12! The defeat cost their opponents the Sugar Bowl bid for New Year's Day 1943, though they made the Orange Bowl. Their opponents are also said to have canceled a victory celebration at a night club which burned that night with terrible loss of life. 5 points, name the winning team. 4 points, name the losers. 1 point, name the night club.



6 It is sunny in the Rose Bowl on New Year's Day, 1929. The discouraged-looking group in the foreground has just suffered a loss of yardage which is going to cost them two points in a game they lose by one point. Folks in the stands and listening on the radios are just beginning to grasp what has happened. The man holding his head, surrounded by his dismayed teammates, has committed an honest but historic blunder. His initials are R. R. 1 point, what is his name? 5 points, what was his blunder? 2 points, name his team. 2 points, name the other team.



7 The signal for the above play, as called by Cliff Montgomery in the huddle, became nationally known. Al Barabas, extreme left, is carrying the ball off the weak side for the winning touchdown. Owen MacDowell, left end (extreme right), by-passed the right backer-up, figuring he would overcharge. He did, and MacDowell took out the opposing safety man, delayed two others, helping account for four of the opposing secondary. It is Jan. 1, 1934. 6 points, what was the signal? 2 points each, name both teams.

8 A football immortal takes Michigan's opening kickoff 95 yards for a touchdown on Oct. 18, 1924. In five more tries he scored four more touchdowns — 88 yards, 67 yards, 56 yards and 44 yards. Later he passed for another TD. Many say he was the greatest running back. He joined the Chicago Bears after college and gave pro football a big boost. During the summers he delivered ice in his home town and was called The Wheaton Iceman. He played 247 games (school, college, pro), gained 19¼ miles, scored 2,366 points. 6 points, name him. 3 points, name his college. 1 point, give his other well-known nickname.



The American Legion's PHILADELPHIA STORY

SEGMENT OF ONE of the 51 divisions of the official parade as seen from blimp from U. S. Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., and a piece of the crowd of 1½ million watchers. Crowd and parade ex-

tend, to right, for miles down South Broad St. Off bottom of picture marching Legionnaires swing to their left up Benjamin Franklin Parkway, after rounding Philadelphia City Hall, topped by statue

The most orderly National Convention in history elected Legion's

first War Two Commander. It was huge, colorful, full of fun

ALTHOUGH THE 31st National Convention of The American Legion ran from Monday, August 29 to Thursday, September 1, strangers in Philadelphia wearing assorted bits of Legion regalia began to infiltrate that low-built, sprawling, ancient city by the previous Thursday. The Convention Hall, municipal convenience whose vast accommodations have lured many a national gathering to the Quaker City, yawned in neat, capacious readiness days early.

In the Hall's subterranean catacombs Legion officials established their staffs and the contents of their files from Indianapolis, Washington and New York for a one week stand. In another part of town the Legion Convention Corporation wound up a ten months' stay whose sole purpose had been the arranging of this last week.

Cots and day beds began cluttering the rooms of hotels, many of which had already warned their regular customers to stay away this week or (they implied) sleep on the roof.

By Saturday, August 27 early arrivals could be counted in the high thousands. Already some nursed blistered feet from too much curious wandering, bought out stocks of city maps, committed the maze of trolley lines and the plan of the city subway to memory. Some perspired and cursed the weather, which had been cool but became warmer and stickier. But newspapers, which moved speculation on Legion internal politics to their front pages and quoted Legion authority in their stories on national affairs, also told of a hurricane sweeping Florida, scene of the previous convention, and some visitors admitted that it wasn't too hot in Philadelphia.

Saturday afternoon the stream of Legion-capped visitors became a flood which poured in until Tuesday morning. They converged by bus, car, plane, train and ship from Casablanca to the Philippines, from Alaska to Buenos Aires and all points encompassed thereby. They wore civvies with Legion buttons, civvies with Legion caps, full Legion uniforms, the brilliant dress of scores of drum & bugle corps, bands and color guards, as well as the occasional clownish attire of 40 & 8 comedians, most repeated of which was the traditional hairy-limbed, bony-jointed male posing as a buxom lady.

They came alone or with wives, chil-

dren or buddies. To some it was an annual date with distant friends, with whom they would have one long party, see the sights, stay away from Convention Hall and march in the parade, not to meet again until the next convention—when friends new-made this year would swell the party. Others were grim or enthusiastic about one or another of the Legion's manifold programs. These conferred on developments with like-minded comrades, grabbed a hotel key and rushed off to committee meetings or caucuses.



CONVENTION vowed this girl should never be a War III Auxiliary

And then there were the first-timers, in increasing numbers this year, sampling everything so long as their feet held out, caught up in the swelling emotion of America's hugest pageant and its most meaningful reunion of men and women bound together in an overwhelming common cause and common experience. The first-timers learned quickly that a Legion Convention is too big and too simultaneous for one man to take in completely. They had to choose, and in choosing, Philadelphia vied with the Convention for their time. A few of the choices were: Independence Hall, the zoo; the Phillies' baseball team, the drum & bugle corps competition; excursions to Atlantic City; the President's speech; the Legion golf tournament; the 40 & 8 parade; the proposed first increase in National dues since 1919; Old Bookbinders seafood restaurant; Betsy Ross House; the planetarium; the national band contest; Philadelphia Naval Base; the unending city-wide fun centering on the hotel and night club area near City Hall.

Few had any trouble choosing the

Big Spectacle. It was the order of the day for Tuesday, August 30, not only for Legionnaires but for all of Philadelphia's populace who could find space on the walks or in the buildings lining South Broad Street or stately Benjamin Franklin Parkway. There, rank on rank of the greatest of all veterans' organizations poured by from late morning until long after dark in the official parade of the 31st National Convention of The American Legion. Estimated spectators, 1½ million; time of parade, 11 hours, 20 minutes at reviewing stand. Weather, moderate.

Twice during the Convention it rained, but never during a scheduled outdoor program. Over 40,000 spectators sat and cheered to the end of the drum & bugle corps competition at Municipal Stadium Monday night, August 29, where the spectators could scarcely choose between the ten finalists, but willingly accepted the expert measure of the judges that the corps of Raymond A. Garbarina Memorial Post 1523 of New York were the champs. Other national contest winners included: Band, Harwood Post 5, Joliet, Illinois, for the 4th straight time; Color-guard and firing squad, James DeArmond Golliday Post 8, Kokomo, Indiana; Chorus, Sioux Falls Post 15, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Junior band, Brooks-Doll-Ebeling Post, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; Junior color guard, Albert L. Quinn Post 32, Jersey City, New Jersey; Junior drum & bugle corps, Holy Name Cadet Drum & Bugle Corps, Garfield, New Jersey; Sons of The American Legion drum, fife & bugle corps, Logan Square Squadron 405, Chicago.

Aside from the election of officers only one matter of business at the Convention Hall went to a roll call. It was a resolution seeking legislation to make chiropractic treatment available in VA hospitals, which lost, 1682 to 1522.

Climax of regular business was the spirited contest for National Commander, carried by George N. Craig of Indiana, who thus became the first "War Two only" National Commander.

This must have been the most orderly National Convention in history. City officials, Legionnaires, policemen and waiters complimented each other on a mammoth meeting without a single major case of rowdiness. A plain "flat-foot" of the city police with regular duty on busy Broad Street said his only complaint was the unavoidable extra duty. A hotel waiter said that he had never seen so well-behaved a major gathering. He ranked the Legionnaires over all major-party political conventions and the smaller U. of P.-Penn State football crowds.

For further convention details and pictures see next fifteen pages.

MEN AT WORK



PRESIDENT TRUMAN Tells Convention World Peace Depends on Prosperity

*Color, drama and hard work
are no strangers at Legion National
Convention sessions*

IN A CROWDED three days of business sessions—with one day recess for the annual parade—the Legion's 31st National Convention meeting in Philadelphia cavernous Convention Hall, set a new high mark. It was a conclave marked by dramatic moments rarely seen in a national meet, and was particularly noted for the serious purpose of the representatives of more



TIRED, BUT HAPPY and still ready to go, Legionnaires take it easy on the front steps to Philadel-



NEWLY ELECTED National Commander George N. Craig gets Perry Brown's red "Texas" cap, but he'll wear an "Indiana" cap later. Left, Mrs. Craig and son, John



JEROME F. DUGGAN, St. Louis, Missouri, (standing at table), chairmanship the Convention Legislative Committee. Above, members of the Committee in session mull over the spate of resolutions



ED CONROY, of the Department of Washington, sparks a discussion at one of the long sessions of the Convention Child Welfare Committee. This group reviewed one of Legion's great programs

than 3,000,000 Legionnaires assembled.

From the time National Commander Perry Brown dropped his gavel to call the meeting to order on the morning of August 29th, until the climax on Thursday evening, September 1st, when George N. Craig, of Brazil, Indiana, was declared the elected National Commander, every moment was fraught with interest.

Highlighting the first day was the address of President Harry S. Truman, a 31-year Legionnaire, who received a roaring welcome from a jam-packed hall. The President used his speech as a vehicle to deliver a message to the people of America—and to the world—on the forthcoming Anglo-American economic and monetary conference.

Following his 22-minute address the President was decorated with the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, the 34th person to receive the award.

Before the President left the platform, Bill Stone, National Executive Committeeman from Missouri, presented a full length, almost life size oil painting of Legionnaire Truman as a gift from Missouri. The painting will be hung in the Legion's new National Headquarters building at Indianapolis.

Other distinguished speakers at the



AN EMOTIONAL HIGHLIGHT of the Convention came when Past National Commander James F. O'Neil presented the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal to Mrs. George Herman (Babe) Ruth, which was awarded posthumously to her husband



Philadelphia's magnificent Convention Hall. All Legion and 40 and 8 official sessions were held there



GEN. WILLIAM (Wild Bill) Donovan warns Legion that Balkans may supply spark for World War 3 in rousing talk on "cold" war



HOLDING BACK her tears with difficulty, Mrs. Frank Parker accepts the Legion Distinguished Service Medal from Past National Commander Edward A. Hayes. It was awarded her late husband, Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, for meritorious service

official sessions, whose addresses were sandwiched between committee reports and policy discussions were Dr. Daniel A. Poling, distinguished churchman and editor of the *Christian Herald*, who demanded that aid be given to save China and the Far East to democracy and freedom; Price Daniel, Attorney General of Texas, who outlined an aggressive, nationwide Legion community development program designed to block the trend toward complete dependence on Government and to "halt the march toward statism and dictatorship"; and Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service system, who warned that the system would lapse next June unless action is taken.

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, Past National Commander, Past National Commander, reported progress on unification of the armed



SECRETARY OF DEFENSE Louis Johnson, Past National Commander; Thomas W. Miller, of Nevada, and William Dwyer, of New York, go into a huddle in committee



FRANKLIN D'OLIER dates from Minneapolis in 1919 as first Commander

forces; Brigadier General Carl R. Gray, Jr., spoke at some length on the problems of veterans and the work of the VA; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, warned that the basic conflict forced upon the democratic nations by Soviet Russia remains unsolved.



JAY HORMEL, Austin, Minn., leader in Community Development Program

Major General William (Wild Bill) Donovan, WW2 chief of the OSS, urged immediate establishment of an office coordinating all the weapons of "unorthodox" warfare against communism, and Dr. Andrew J. Holt, President of the National Education Association, an active Legionnaire of Nashville, Tennessee, made a ten-strike with his lively, but very earnest, plea for support of schools and the education program.

Greetings from comrades-in-arms abroad, were conveyed by Lt. Col. C. Gordon Larking, National Chairman of the British Legion, and by M. Robert Betolaud, Minister des Ancien Combattants et Victimes de Guerre, who represented both the Government of France and the French veterans.

David M. Brown, Akron, Ohio, National Commander of the DAV, and Clyde A. Lewis, Plattsburg, New York, Commander-in-Chief of the VFW, brought fraternal greetings from their respective organizations. From Indianapolis where six members of the Grand Army of the Republic were meeting in

PAST NATIONAL COMMANDER Paul McNutt (left) listens to a funny one told by National Executive Committeeman Bill Stern of North Dakota. It brought a big smile



PAST NATIONAL COMMANDER John Stelle was on active duty at the convention



REV. EDWARD J. CARNEY, O.S.A., Rector of St. Mary's Church, Lawrence, Mass., is the Legion's new National Chaplain

their 83rd and last National Encampment, came a telegram of good wishes from Theodore A. Penland, Commander-in-Chief.

Spirited contests for the offices to be filled by election were carried down to the last minute in the convention hall. National Vice Commanders elected to serve with National Commander Craig were: Frank Lowe, Harrison, Maine; Dr. D. R. Perry, Durham, North Carolina; David H. Fleischer, St. Louis, Missouri; Milton Boock, Lake City, Minnesota, and John E. Martie, Reno, Nevada.

Rev. Edward J. Carney, O.S.A., Lawrence, Massachusetts, was selected to serve as National Chaplain.



CLARENCE E. SMITH (left) of Raleigh, N. C., was chosen Chef de Chemin de Fer, 40 'n 8, for 1950. **Harold Riley**, Detroit, outgoing Chef, congratulates him

More Convention news on next page



THE FIVE National Vice Commanders chosen at the Philadelphia Convention, left to right are: **Frank E. Lowe**, Harrison, Maine;

Dr. D. R. Perry, Durham, N. C.; **David H. Fleischer**, St. Louis, Mo.; **John E. Martie**, Reno, Nev., and **Milton G. Boock**, Lake City, Minn.

THEY CAME, THEY SAW, THEY SAID...

*What did convention-goers think about
this year's big show at Philadelphia? Here
are answers given by several who were there*



SPECTATORS didn't just watch the proceedings, but showed the same partisan spirit you'd find at a big sports event. Here a group of youngsters back up some buddies doing their stuff in a competition



**J. W. Chappell, of
Teague, Texas.
Member of
Post 238, Teague**

"This interview gives me a chance to thank a fellow Legionnaire. I hitchhiked here from Texas and got a lift all the way from Marshall, Texas to Indianapolis on a load of watermelons driven by Arthur Dettner of Columbus, Indiana, Post 24. Now I can thank him in print. The convention is good to the last drop. I've had most fun in the midtown section, met a lot of fellows who were at the San Francisco convention. The crowd is having fun, but it's well-behaved."

**Jimmy Bialek
137 Center St.,
Mahanoy City, Pa.**



Four year old Jimmy is taking his father's place at Legion conventions. His daddy, an Army medic, was killed in France on November 12, 1944, just eight days after Jimmy was born. The youngster became a great favorite with many Legionnaires. He hung around

the press box in the Convention Hall, discussed the order of business with all comers, and stayed with his mother, Mrs. Leon Bialek at the Penn Sheraton Hotel. Said Jimmy, "I liked the parade best of all, and the bands playing."

When somebody pinned a Cocke campaign button on Jimmy he went around claiming he was from Georgia, but when he asked someone, "These fellows are going to stay all week, ain't?" he gave away his Pennsylvania status.



**Mrs. Florence
Berger, of Mercer
County Women's
Post 447,
Trenton, N. J.**

"I am a former Spar," said Mrs. Berger, "and very happy to speak for women Legionnaires, and for our new all-

"**THERE IT IS, BOYS,**" Jack McQuade tells his sons Pat (right) and Mike (left). McQuade drove the boys to Philadelphia from Moscow, Idaho, where he is a member of Dudley Loomis Post 6 and outgoing Department Commander. "It", of course, is the crack in the Liberty Bell.



women's Post. There's a place for us alongside the men and the Auxiliary, and I think we're proving that women can get a lot of fun out of the Legion and do our part in its work. The convention is tops, and we are glad that here for the first time there is a women's Convention Headquarters."



**D. D. Gibson, of
Post Office Em-
ployees' Post 648,
San Diego,
California**

"The friendliness of everyone impresses me most," said Gibson. "I drove here with my wife, an Auxiliary delegate, in a little over a week. We're staying at the Robert Morris. The citizens, the police in particular, and the hotel service have been wonderful. I've been to one other convention, at San Francisco. I think this is better."

**James E. Nash, of
Herman Cooper
Post 69,
Providence,
Rhode Island**



Said Nash, "This is my first national convention and I hope to attend many more. For selfish reasons I hope it comes to Boston next year—that'd

make it easy for me to get there. I suppose there must be thousands of Legionnaires who meet old friends and buddies at conventions only, and that goes for me. I'm having a good time and getting my money's worth, and right now I'm standing here at the parade waiting to meet my brother, who'll be marching along any minute with the Washington, D. C., bunch.

"In War Two I was with the 367th Infantry of the 92nd Division. This year I'm senior vice commander of Herman Cooper Post in Providence."



**Mrs. Connie
Douglas, of Poin-
settia Post 113,
Miami, Florida**

"The City of Brotherly Love is a nice place to visit, but I don't think I'd like to live in Philadelphia or any other big city," said Mrs. Douglas, who flew to the convention with her husband, a member of Eastern Airlines Drum & Bugle Corps, whose claim is they are the only flying drum & bugle corps in the world. Most of the corps worked in Miami Monday and Wednesday, marched in Philadelphia on Tuesday. Added Mrs. Douglas: "I enjoyed the parade most, but found many other sights of interest. The activities at the Convention Hall were colorful and I also got a kick out of Fairmont Park Zoo. We are staying at a private home

and have very good accommodations. The people there can't do enough for us. We thought there might be some overcharging but in the main the costs have been reasonable.

"There has been no more overcharging than a person on vacation would find anywhere."

**Anker C.
Bjornstad, of
Edward B. Rhodes
Post 2, Tacoma,
Washington**



Bjornstad introduced himself jokingly as a former "fighting Navy paymaster" and went on to say: "I guess there are about 50 here from the State of Washington. A lot of them are delegates but I just come to enjoy the convention. I've lost count by now, but I think I've been to ten or twelve of these affairs and you *always* have fun at a Legion convention. I wouldn't be here otherwise. The weather could be cooler."

P.S. Easterners thought it was just warm.

Henenberg and Triffiletti in large picture below made a joint quote: "We're buddies and came down together. It's our second convention. We came for a good time and to see Philadelphia and we're doing both. We share a room in a private home at \$5.00 per day, and it's OK."

More interviews on next page.

ELLEN RYSZKA'S postcards will tell friends she's having a fine time. Ellen lives at 123 Franklin St., Lackawanna, N. Y. With her friends Dorothy Smith, left, 37 Cornelia St., Buffalo, and Dorothy McGarrity, 154 W. Woodside, Buffalo, she belongs to the Lackawanna Drum & Bugle Corps

EDWARD HENENBERG of Blissville Post 727, Long Island City, N. Y., and John Triffiletti of New York City visit Independence Hall



Why Legionnaires Make It a Point to Attend National Conventions



**Lowell Knight of
Victor Candlin
Post 18,
Greeley, Colorado**

Said Knight: "I served with the 406th Signal Co., 6th Air Force. I'm here as a drummer with the Denver 40 & 8 Drum & Bugle Corps.

"This is my first national Legion convention and I hope to get to every one in the future. I'm getting more than my money's worth. That says it all."

Charles Lexa, Sr., in the larger picture below leaving Betsy Ross House with his son, was enthusiastic. He said: "Everything is copasetic in Philadelphia, except that you can't get a cool bottle of beer on Sunday. Think we'll drop over to Camden, N. J. for a Schlitz or two." After working in this plug for his Post sponsors (both Lexas are members of Schlitz-Milwaukee Post 411) Lexa found some buddies in Philadelphia to cool his fevered palate, then rushed off to the color-guard

competition to cheer his Post's entry. Smart as it was, Lexa's team was an also-ran in tough competition. Lexa, Sr. is a veteran of the 18th Infantry, 1st Division, in War One. Lexa, Jr. is a War Two veteran with duty in a ship repair outfit in the Philippines. They live in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

**Walter Buchholtz
of Post 366,
New Haven,
Missouri**



"I'm having a fine time, staying in Atlantic City and commuting from there for the whole convention. I was stationed there for a while in War Two and made lots of friends. This is my second national convention and I'm seeing a lot of old buddies.

"There are lots of younger fellows in the parade but I hear many ask why there aren't more. I think it's just a matter of time. More younger veterans will be coming from distant places, when they are better established financially."

**Otto (Pete) Helm
of Raymond B.
Thorn Post 30,
New Rockford,
North Dakota**



Said Helm: "The convention is a fine thing. This is my second. I was at Miami last year. The accommodations were a little better there, but Philadelphia's hospitality is excellent and the points of interest are worth seeing for every American. I want to attend every national convention in the future. My wife didn't go to Miami with me, but she's here on this trip and doesn't intend to be left behind again.

"If a Legionnaire goes to a convention he ought to attend all the meetings he can. We all have lots to learn about our big organization and you learn a lot at the business meetings. I believe the Legion's work is a good cause and wouldn't come if I didn't.

"I might add that I figure if you are going to drink you ought to do it at home. It's cheaper there.

"I will say I never saw so many have so much fun so decently."

CHARLES LEXA, Sr., and son, Charles, Jr. (quoted above) beckon to friends to come visit Betsy Ross House on Arch Street, where our country's flag was designed

MR. & MRS. ROY HANSEN came in from Minnesota ahead of their gang, who followed by plane. The Hansens visited New Jersey friends then saw Philly's sights. Here they rest at Independence Square. Roy is on St. Paul Post 8's Indian Drum & Bugle Corps





ONE OF THE BIG attractions for many Legionnaires was the Fairmont Park Zoo. These members of Winnek Post 396 Drum & Bugle Corps, Geneva, N. Y., investigate some fowl play

**Anthony Rossi of
Shetzline Post 96,
Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania**



"As a native Philadelphian," said Mr. Rossi, "I have only one regret concerning the convention. That is that because of the weather more Legionnaires didn't get to see the special Mummers Show that was staged at the Municipal Stadium Wednesday Night. The papers said that 30,000 attended,

but it's something everyone should have seen. The Mummers put on a great show, with a great many bands and costumes worth a fortune. As you know this is a big New Year's event here and Philadelphia decided to put it on at this time just so Legionnaires would have a chance to see what a wonderful spectacle it is. But apart from that I'm pleased about the convention. Legionnaires I've talked to seem to like Philly, and Philadelphia thinks the world of the Legion. Everybody here would like to have more American Legion conventions. But what was most interesting to me? The street and sidewalk gatherings around the Bellevue-Stratford and, of course, the parade."

**C. E. Plotner of
Peterson Post 431,
Gowrie, Iowa**



"This is my fourth convention, and what impresses me most is the quality of the music. Maybe I'm partial, because I'm on our Post's drum & bugle corps. I believe it's the smallest Post (132 members) in the country with a state champion corps. We were 40 hours on the road from Iowa, and are well-quartered in a U. of P. fraternity house. I'm glad there's been no rough stuff here. The Philadelphia police are doing a grand job. I've enjoyed the historical spots, the zoo and a ball game as well as the convention."

**James E. Bethune
of St. Stephens,
South Carolina,
Post 62**



"This is my first convention, and to tell the truth everything amazes me. It's so big and colorful it snows you under, and I want to see a lot more like it. I've visited relatives here, am having a lot of fun. My hotel is fine."

More Convention news on next page.

FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS of George Washington, Ben Franklin and other founding fathers who worshipped there, these three Legionnaires attend Sunday services in old Christ Church



WANAMAKER'S STAGED a fashion show for Legionnaires, but this scene wasn't part of that script. Mrs. R. C. Anderson, of 142 Lincoln Ave., Meadville, Pa., wanted to shop. What else could her husband and grandson do?



FEATURED ATTRACTIONS



MORE THAN a million spectators thrilled to the big parade, and all eyes were on the pretty drum majorettes. This acrobatic young lady, photographed in front of the Bellevue-Stratford, put on a snappy show throughout the entire 3-mile line of march

These big eye-filling spectacles not only made headlines but will be long remembered by those who saw them



PAST COMMANDER Paul Griffith reaches for a winning coupon at the drawing for the four Ford cars which were given away by Seagram Post

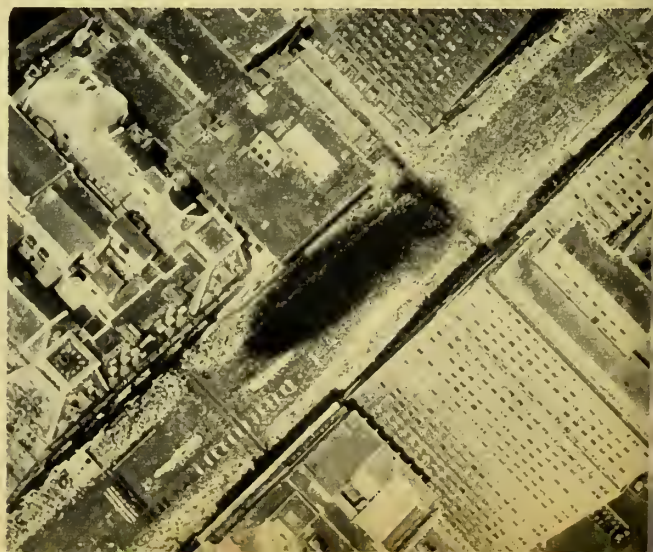


SGT. F. LUBISZEWSKI came from Germany to address the First Division Reunion Banquet. At left is Gen. Charles P. Summerall. At right is Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. and Gen. Terry Allen



PRESIDENT AND LEGIONNAIRE Harry S. Truman greets his buddies at the National Convention. Accompanying him are National Commander Perry Brown and Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson

WERE YOU DOWN THERE? This is how the parade looked from that big Navy blimp that followed the line of march up Broad St. The boys from the Naval Air Station couldn't see the drum majorettes, but they didn't have to fight for a good spot





FEW UNITS MARCHING in the parade got more attention than the snappy, well-trained young ladies who comprised the Spam Girls

Corps, of Austin, Minn. The girls also received an enthusiastic welcome when they appeared at the Municipal Stadium Sunday night



FOR THE FOURTH YEAR in a row the 83-man senior Memorial Band of Harwood Post 5, of Joliet, Ill., won the championship with a score of 96.6 points. They are shown as they played at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. They then demonstrated their marching ability



MUSIC LOVERS filled the auditorium of the Naval Hospital to hear the chorus competition, won by Sioux Falls (S. D.) Post 15. The chorus shown here is from Nabb-Leslie Post 82, of Millville, N. J. In all, five choruses took part in this national competition



FEW WOULD DISPUTE the judges when they gave first prize in the drum and bugle corps competition to the Raymond A. Garbarina Memorial Post of New York City. The color guard of the snappy outfit, shown here, had earlier placed second



PRECISION MARCHING and intricate maneuvers were the order of the day when the color guards strutted their stuff at League Island Park. Shown here is the color guard of Capt. H. B. Doremus Post 55, Hackensack, N. J. Top honors went to the 13-man unit of the Golliday Post, Kokomo, Ind.



NOMINEE
JAMES F. GREEN



NOMINEE
DONALD R. WILSON



NOMINEE
ERLE COCKE, JR.

Born Decatur, Illinois, September 14, 1916, moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, when six years old. Attended Creighton Prep and Creighton University. A practicing attorney in Omaha, Nebraska. Five years service in the Army which took him to Japan. Discharged Lieutenant Colonel.

Served on Executive and other committees of Omaha Post, largest in the Legion. Immediate Past Commander Omaha Post. Served as Chairman, first term of the National American Legion College. Was the principal contender against Perry Brown of Texas at Miami in National Commander Election of 1948.

Born Detroit, Michigan, May 17, 1917. Graduated Princeton University 1939, LL.B., University of Virginia 1942. Practicing attorney Clarksburg, West Virginia. Enlisted U. S. Army 1942. Commissioned 1943. Served ETO.

Past Commander Roy E. Parrish Post No. 13 Clarksburg, Commander 3rd District, Department of West Virginia. Commander Department of West Virginia, Vice Chairman National Convention Foreign Relations Committee, Vice Chairman National Membership and Post Activities Commission. Represented the Legion before the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Born Dawson, Georgia, May 10, 1921. Graduated University of Georgia, A.B. degree, Majoring in history and law. Graduated Harvard Business School with M.B.A. degree. Farmer and railroad man.

Served overseas, ETO as a Rifle Company Commander, Battalion Commander and on special duty with the Third Division. Captured three times by the Germans and escaped. Wounded on four different occasions.

In the Legion served as Post Service Officer, District Vice Commander, Department Senior Vice Commander, Department Commander and on the National Security Commission.

THE ELECTION BATTLE FOR NATIONAL COMMANDER

LONG months ago it was certain that the Philadelphia Convention would elect the American Legion's first National Commander whose only war-time military service was in War Two, and, on September 1, all four men nominated were War Two veterans.

Three of the nominees appear above, and the new National Commander, George N. Craig of Brazil, Indiana, is shown on the opposite page. Commander Craig's name was placed in nomination by Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, Past National Commander. Green was nominated by Preston Moore, Chairman of the Oklahoma delegation. Cocke was presented as a candidate by John Sammons Bell of Georgia and Wilson's name was offered by Myron R. Renick, of Fayetteville, West Virginia, a Past National Vice Commander. Earlier the delegates of the many Departments and outlying Posts had met in caucus and heard pleas for the candidates. Accredited

delegates numbered 3,344, of whom less than ten failed to vote.

Before the first ballot was completed it became apparent that Craig would be the winner, and on completion of the ballot a motion by Cocke, seconded by Green and Wilson, was carried, declaring Craig unanimously elected. A general stampede to the platform followed, during which the outgoing National Commander, Perry Brown of Beaumont, Texas, placed his red commander's cap on Craig and resumed his own blue one, which had been out of use during Commander Brown's short term of ten months. Brown was elected in the "late" convention held at Miami in October, last year.

When the motion to make Commander Craig's election unanimous had passed, each of the nominees expressed his confidence in the others, and the losers pledged their full support to the Legion under Craig's leadership.

Old timers sized up many War Two veterans who had presented committee reports, spoken for or against resolutions from the floor, or in support of the candidates for office. They found plenty of "tall timber" among the younger men, whose statesmanship foretold ample future leadership.



CAMPAIGN SPEECH to Nebraska delegates' caucus by Nat'l Executive Committeeman John E. Curtiss



**NATIONAL COMMANDER
GEORGE N. CRAIG**

Born August 6, 1909, in Brazil, Indiana. Attended Arizona University, pre-law; graduated Indiana University School of Law, LL.B. 1932; admitted to practice in Indiana, same year.

Served with the 80th Infantry Division in General George C. Patton's Third Army, in the campaigns of Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes and Germany. Discharged Lt. Col., Infantry.

Post Commander, Clay County Post No. 2, Brazil, Indiana. National Committeeman for Indiana, National Advisory Committee, National Liaison Chairman between Rehabilitation Commission and National Executive Committee.

"We Must Be Aggressive"

A message from George N. Craig, National Commander, The American Legion

MY COMRADES:

You have, by electing me your Commander, conveyed to me a most sacred trust. In all humility and gratitude I accept it, knowing full well the magnitude and responsibility that it entails.

I am cognizant of the fact that the people of our Nation, looking today to The American Legion, realize that a representative of our younger generation has been chosen, and they may possibly wonder how this generation will meet the challenge and first test

of national leadership. May I say to you and to them that the challenge of leadership will be met with complete honesty and frankness commensurate with the wholesome high ideals of our Government and faith in God.

The strength of The American Legion does not rest with its Commander alone, nor is it dependent upon the action and conduct of its assemblies. So long as the Legion Post in its home community assumes and maintains leadership for public and civic welfare, so long will The American Legion be

a potent influence for good in America.

We of The American Legion, by virtue of our war experience on all continents and over the seven seas, must accept one challenge. Our nation was built through hard work and perseverance—it stands foremost in the world of nations because of that spirit. We have those among us who seek to have others believe that the individual dependent upon his government will relieve us of our toil—the socialistic state wherein the individual exists for the benefit of the government—and I say to you that as you carried the day at Château Thierry, Bataan, Anzio, Coral Sea, Ploesti, Iwo and the Ardennes, so will you, through The American Legion, carry our nation to a greater, peaceful future through the revival of the old American virtues of hard work, thrift and self-reliance. Call it if you will Community Life Enrichment wherein the Legion Post inspires its community to develop its resources to alleviate the suffering of inopportunity and the suppression of talents, not by economic and political dependence, but by the very opposite.

If you will keep in your home this thought and act upon it aggressively, America is safe. Safe from the insidious influences within and from the aggressor who seeks control from without.

To those eligible and not yet affiliated within our ranks, I submit this challenge. You who have won victories and slept upon world battlefields, will you gird yourselves for one more fight—a fight to the finish against those forces of communism and socialism who seek to destroy that for which over eighteen million of us fought? Within our ranks there is ample opportunity for all of the leadership and talent that we in this nation possess, and to our comrades who are not today with us joined, there lies ahead a bloodless, yet no less important battle that we formerly fought—that of preserving the yardage which we have gained.

The contributing factor of The American Legion will be wholly dependent upon our unity of purpose—our unity of action. Let us resolve now that our actions and conduct must be aggressive, that we will always attack and that never, never shall we pass to the defensive. We of The American Legion, the American people, by strengthening our sinews of morality and truth in a symphony of cooperation, having faith in Almighty God and conducting ourselves in strict accordance with the Golden Rule, will not only bring to ourselves but to the entire world, a full sense of security, prosperity and virtue.

More Convention news on next page.

ABOUT A MILLION WOMEN

*The Auxiliary's 29th Convention
Makes Plans for Extended Service to
the Nation*



MRS. HUBERT A. GOODE pins the badge of office on her successor as National President, Mrs. Norman L. Sheehe, Rockford, Illinois

WITH PLEDGES that it would continue its constructive services for America that have characterized its entire career, The American Legion Auxiliary, meeting in Irvine Auditorium of the University of Pennsylvania in its 29th Annual convention on the same days as the Legion, named Mrs. Norman L. Sheehe, Rockford, Illinois, as its leader in the coming year. A record-breaking membership of 965,000-plus at the opening of the convention, reported by outgoing National President Mrs. Hubert A. Goode of Portland, Ore., cheered the 1,313 delegates and alternates of this greatest of all patriotic women's organizations, and



Dr. Daniel A. Poling

confidence was expressed that 1950 would see the membership well over the million mark.

A constitutional amendment limiting the number of delegates to a national convention was adopted at the final business session, by a vote of 1066 to 247. Because the Auxiliary's membership is likely to be more than doubled within the next few years it was felt that the delegate body would become unwieldy. As in the past, each Department is given five delegates initially, but in the future additional delegates are to be allowed on the basis of one for each 2,000 members rather than 1,000. Full support of the Legion's varied program was promised in the various resolutions adopted by the convention, and a broadening of the community service activities through presentation to schools and libraries of recordings of dramatic incidents in American history was voted.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Legionnaire, Editor of *Christian Herald* and Chaplain of the Chapel of the Four Chaplains in Philadelphia, delivered a stirring address at the opening session

of the convention, stressing spiritual and civic unity as an absolute necessity for America's survival. The delegates gave Dr. Poling, a brother of National President Goode, an ovation.

Election of Mrs. Sheehe, wife of a Rockford physician, long active in Auxiliary work in her home Department and nationally, was unanimous, as was that of the National Vice Presidents, National Historian and National Chaplain. The Vice Presidents chosen are: Eastern Division, Mrs. Charles H. Mills, Belgrave, Maine; Central, Mrs. B. D. Ward, Kingwood, W. Va.; South, Mrs. Raymond Connell, Paris, Ky.; Northwest, Mrs. A. C. Halls, Garretson, S. D.; West, Mrs. Fred R. Heartt, Pasadena, Cal. Mrs. John B. McQuown of Tucson, Ariz., is the new National Historian, and Mrs. Fred R. West of Ketchikan, Alaska, the National Chaplain.

Mrs. Gwendolyn Wiggin MacDowell of Story City, Iowa, National Secretary and Mrs. Cecilia Wenz of Indianapolis, National Treasurer, continue in the offices they have filled so capably over the years.

THE END

AUXILIARY OFFICERS-ELECT. From left, National Vice Presidents Mrs. Connell, Paris, Ky., Mrs. Mills, Belgrave, Maine, Mrs. Ward, Kingwood, W. Va., and Mrs. Heartt, Pasadena, Calif.;

National President Mrs. Sheehe; National Vice President Mrs. Halls, Garretson, S. D.; National Historian Mrs. McQuown, Tucson, Ariz.; National Chaplain Mrs. West, Ketchikan, Alaska



What the CONVENTION Did

In addition to the highly important actions which were mentioned earlier in this summary, the convention adopted a series of resolutions dealing with all of the major activities and interests of the Legion. These enactments form the working program of the Legion for the year ahead. The most significant of the pronouncements and mandates are summarized here.

Most important of all the actions affecting the internal organization of the Legion itself was the approval of a recommendation of the Convention Finance Committee that the annual national per capita tax be increased from \$1 to \$1.25—the first time in the history of the Legion that such an increase was authorized. The additional 25 cents was earmarked for rehabilitation, to meet the rising costs and increased case load of the National Rehabilitation Commission. This resolution is reprinted in full:

"Resolved, That the national per capita dues for the year 1950 be fixed in the amount of \$1 on all dues remitted to the National Organization by the various Departments prior to October 1, 1949, and that thereafter said per capita dues for the year 1950 shall be \$1.25; but that the sum of 25¢ of said increased dues shall be allocated for the exclusive use of the Legion's rehabilitation program under the direction and supervision of the National Finance Committee and of the National Executive Committee."

AMERICANISM

Demand that the Government adhere strictly to the existing laws and quotas allowing immigration to the United States and particularly adhere to the laws now in force applying to displaced persons, rather than place any additional burden on the people of America by increasing the quotas of immigration.

Asked legislation to permit honorably discharged aliens who served in the U. S. forces in WW2 to enter and remain in the United States for the purpose of acquiring citizenship.

Condemned all discrimination in educational opportunities on any basis except scholastic qualifications; reaffirmed the traditional policy of opposition to any individual, group or organization which creates, or fosters, racial, religious or class strife, or which take into their own hands enforcement of law, determination of guilt, or infliction of punishment; called on American Bowling Congress to discontinue its racial discrimination.

Reaffirmed demand for full citizenship and civil rights for American Indians.

Reaffirmed, for seventh time, policy of compulsory finger printing.

Official name of "Boys' Forum of National Government" changed to "Boys' Nation." Called on Posts to increase activity in Sons of The American Legion program.

Requested legislation to require all applicants for naturalization to declare on oath allegiance and willingness to bear arms in defense of the Government.

Denounced communism as an international conspiracy; authorized seminars on communism and other subversive activities to be held in 1950 as part of educational program; commended the Department of Justice for prosecution of persons advocating the overthrow of Government; asked for legislation to protect employers who discharge employees who are communists or members of any organization designated as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States; requested sponsors to remove persons of communistic sympathies from the radio and television programs; commended Twentieth Century-Fox Film Company, Republic Pictures, Inc., and R.K.O. Radio Pictures, Inc., for production and distribution of anti-communist pictures; demanded legislation to bar communists or other subversives from scholarship benefits of GI Bill and Atomic Energy Commission; and advised and requested authorities to begin proceedings against all who have openly expressed their intent to support the enemy in event of a war between our country and a communistic country.

Reaffirmed the national policy of demanding that all persons receiving salaries from public funds shall be required to take an oath of loyalty to the Government of the United States.

Commended the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee and asked sufficient appropriations for its continuance.

Endorsed and approved the Mundt-Nixon Bills (S. 2311 and H.R. 3342) curtailing communist activities and providing penalties. These companion bills require registration of all members of the communist party, and prevent communists from holding office or employment under the U. S. Government.

Commended the National Education Association for its forthright stand to "exclude from employment as teachers and from membership in the Association all members of the communist party"; provided for campaign of education to establish American history and study of the Constitution as a separate school subject; adopted as criteria for investigation of instructional material the report of the Committee on Evaluation of Instructional Materials, and asked that emphasis be placed on instruction in Flag etiquette.

Endorsed counter-espionage bills, S. 595 and H.R. 2311 for strengthening the anti-spy laws, and pledged support to the U. S. Secret Service to fight counterfeiting.

Commended J. Edgar Hoover and the F.B.I. for combating criminal and traitorous elements; thanked William Randolph Hearst for support of his newspapers and for gift of the Americanism Trophy, and commended members of both Houses of Congress who support American ideals and way of life.

Protested the readmission to the United States of aliens who have been deported and persons whose citizenship has been revoked for proven disloyalty.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Reaffirmed support of the United Nations; restated Legion plan to strengthen the U. N. by limitation of the use of the veto in matters of aggression, international control of scientific weapons, and advocated the establishment of an effective international police force.

Restated approval of the North Atlantic Pact to properly protect the areas that have received our economic aid, and to provide both an assurance of aid and the means to resist aggression. Urged that the U. N. Charter be strengthened so that eventually it will be the U. N. and not the North Atlantic countries that will police world aggressors.

Urged aid to China. "Our support should be made available to any patriotic group or organization of the Chinese people whose principles and stability are worthy of our confidence and who will vigorously fight communism and outside aggressors to preserve the basic rights and liberties of a free China."

Urged immediate organization of a Pacific Pact under Article 51 of the U. N. Charter.

Expressed confidence in the European Recovery Program and "take renewed hope in the economic gains in Western Europe." Called on Government to guard against ultimate receipt of war material by Russia or her satellites.

Commended the countries of Europe combating communism and warned against revival of Nazism, Fascism or any form of totalitarianism.

Expressed sympathy to Republic of Ecuador in their suffering from the recent catastrophic earthquake.

CHILD WELFARE

Urged legislation that will allow maximum Social Security credit for active time served in the Armed Forces in WW2, to provide for the maximum wage credits of \$250 per month and "quarters of coverage" toward a fully insured status.

Endorsed appropriate Federal legislation to make child desertion a criminal offense.

Approved cooperation of the Legion with the American Medical Association, American Academy of Pediatrics and other reputable organizations in development of a program for improved child health based on community action under community leadership.

Urged Posts, Units, Voitures and Salons to give full publicity to their child welfare activities but without

exploiting any individual case, and to join other community organizations in child welfare work.

LEGISLATIVE

Endorsed pension bill for veterans of the World Wars, passed by the House and now pending in the Senate. This bill, among other things, provides a pension of \$72 at age 65.

Opposed House Resolution No. 294, increasing second class mailing costs, as oppressive and which would place a financial burden on Legion publications which many could not stand.

Asked that Army Emergency Relief funds, created during WW2 and now amounting to \$13,000,000, be kept under present control, direction and restriction.

Approved legislation to reimburse members of the Armed Forces or heirs who had funds with Philippine Trust Company, out of impounded funds belonging to the Japanese Government. Funds of this service bank were removed by the Japs.

Denounced picketing of the courts of the United States and approved Senate Bill 1681 declaring such picketing to be an offense, and providing penalties.

Opposed veteran benefits to former members of the Merchant Marine, Red Cross, American Field Service, Civilian Air Patrol, Office of Strategic Services (civilians), and other non-military or quasi-military groups.

Recommended that Armed Forces Leave Act be amended to provide that terminal leave granted enlisted personnel be termed active service, and that such personnel be entitled to all benefits administered by VA during such leave.

Approved an amendment to H.R. 5007 providing that members of reserve components retired because of physical disabilities shall be entitled to the same benefits as those retired from the regular service.

Asked extension of time to apply for refund of income taxes of WW2 dead to December 31, 1950. Deadline for this refund was December 31, 1948.

Called for release of funds to provide for additional facilities at the U. S. Soldiers Home, Washington, D. C. The funds are contributed by service personnel, but are under the control of the Bureau of the Budget.

HOUSING

Called upon the Government to continue efforts to solve the housing problem; demanded preference for veterans in any housing properties built and operated by the Federal Government; asked that the Federal Housing Act be extended to include the Virgin Islands for benefit of veterans there, and demanded Federal legislation to protect veterans against the improper execution of housing laws, such as excessive premiums for financing, excessive insurance, and unnecessary specifications. Each Department was asked to establish a Department Housing Committee to assure, through cooperation with Federal, State and local officials, full compliance with the housing laws.

Asked that public funds be used to establish a cement plant in Alaska as an aid to housing and to eliminate the current unreasonable price for this indispensable material.

Endorsed the Sparkman Bill (S. 2246) which includes liberalization of existing FHA loan insurance and GI loan guaranty laws, secondary market for GI loans and direct GI loans where private loans are not available; maintenance of 4 percent GI interest rate, yet preference in disposition of war housing, and other uncompleted portions of the Legion's housing program.

EMPLOYMENT

Requested Secretary of Labor to ask for appropriation to restore the field staff of the Veterans Placement Service to 350, plus clerical staff.

Asked that the GI Readjustment Allowance period be extended to July 25, 1951. (Deadline, July 25, 1949.)

Complete endorsement of the Legion's Community Development Plan. Also a comprehensive outline of a national employment program for 1950 was approved.

Provided for a campaign to place special emphasis on employment for disabled veterans; asked Congress to mandate the President to proclaim the first week in October of each year as *National Employ the Physically*

Handicapped Week, and authorized special awards for employers who cooperate.

Economic conferences in each Department authorized.

Demanding enforcement of law granting preference by the contractor to veterans on all contracts made by the United States.

Asked that age limit in apprenticeship training be removed by certain International Unions, and deplored the practice of industry in closing their gates to workers over 45 solely because of such age. Urged a revision of private and public pension systems to provide security to workers upon reaching the age of 60, instead of 65 as generally provided.

Denounced the Langer Bill, Klein Bill, Hoover Report and all similar measures in so far as they reduce or destroy veterans preference, and are anti-veteran and disruptive of the Federal service.

Demanding that all "special preference lists or registers" set up in any branch of the Government in any classification be immediately abolished as being in violation of the intent and purposes of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, that all appointing officers be prohibited from establishing such "special" lists on which are listed names of non-veterans and war-time appointees, and asked that any official found guilty of resorting to any device to circumvent the Act shall be dismissed.

Preference for veterans in taking the 1950 census was requested.

Requested that the Veterans' Service Section of the Civil Service Commission be expanded to provide a staff in each State so as to insure proper service to veterans in counseling, aptitude tests and other essential matters.

Endorsed the work of the Farmers' Home Administration, and urged that Congress supply ample funds to enable veterans to obtain the necessary loans and supervision to assist them in becoming established on farms. Continuing, it was asked that Posts, particularly in county seat towns, establish an Agriculture Committee for the purpose of promoting activities and programs for the benefit of veterans in agriculture.

MEMBERSHIP

The Committee on Membership, in its report to the Convention, outlined the current membership campaign, "The Crusades of '50," and urged active participation by all units of the Legion. "Our goal for 1950 is to build the greatest advance membership The American Legion has had in its entire history. We have the greatest organization in the world—let's sell it!" The plan of campaign in pamphlet form, "The Crusades of '50," is available at every Department Headquarters.

Departments were urged to use a membership theme in floats and other displays in the 1950 National Convention parade.

Study of the possibility of establishing a three and five-year advance membership and life membership on a national scope, similar to the plan used in Illinois, was recommended to the National Membership and Post Activities Committee.

NATIONAL SECURITY

In its report to the Convention the Committee offered an 11-point statement of policy formulated from the mandates of former Conventions and from the actions recommended to be taken at Philadelphia. In adopting the report, the statement of policy became official. The report was sub-divided into sections devoted to each branch of the national security forces.

Reaffirmed Legion policy that the Atomic Energy program be continued under civilian control and that the atomic bomb be retained as the exclusive possession of the United States.

Expressed confidence in the policy and the active program of Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense, to achieve economy in the defense structure without sacrificing efficiency.

Supported the military pay adjustment bill passed by the House and now pending in the Senate.

Urged the Secretary of Defense to strengthen defense facilities for coastal areas involved in the production, refining and transportation of petroleum and its products.

AERONAUTICS

Recommended that an Air Academy be established, similar to West Point for the Army and Annapolis for the Navy.

Asked that an aircraft carrier from the mothball fleet be assigned to the Naval Air Reserve for training purposes.

Urged study of a program to pre-screen, familiarize and indoctrinate young men during the last two years of high school and college with a program of aeronautics that will give to the Air Force aviation cadets most likely to qualify. Such a program will reduce the number of "eliminees" at a very considerable saving.

Recommended legislation to develop prototype cargo and transport aircraft, and that the Civil Aeronautics Administration be given funds to continue to completion research and development in the field of all-weather flying devices. A succession of 5-year programs for research, development and procurement of aircraft by

the services for the purpose of keeping the industry in a state of production capable of rapid expansion, and airships (dirigibles) for our Merchant Marine was also recommended.

Asked continued support of Civil Air Patrol from surplus material and funds for administrative purposes.

Authorized award of a suitable plaque to Major Rudolph W. (Shorty) Schroeder for his outstanding contribution to the cause of aviation.

NAVAL AFFAIRS

Urged precautions to keep vital information about atomic energy developments from all other nations; asked that employers permit reserve employees to take annual field training with full pay; that sufficient funds to implement the reserve program of the Coast Guard be appropriated; that no reduction be made in the defense establishment in the Pacific area; that unalterable opposition to the order closing the Armed Forces commissaries be forcefully expressed; that Congress provide necessary funds for the erection of housing at bases where the need shall have been declared to exist; and further, that existing laws be enforced to the end that the Armed Forces be given adequate medical attention, which they are not now getting.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Recommended that personnel of the Armed Forces at present inactive, retired or on limited physical disability status be used in manpower procurement; extension of R.O.T.C. approved; that encouragement be given to recruitment of reserve officers and their training in foreign countries, when feasible; urged full implementation of the Executive Order of October 15, 1948, concerning reserve programs of Army and Air, and called upon Congress, without further delay, to enact a long-range armory construction program for the National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps.

Renewed demand for a simple, consolidated and uniform Code of Justice for all branches of the Armed Forces.

MERCHANT MARINE

Continued active support of the nation's merchant fleet was pledged, calling for a commercial service in peace and potential military service in war. The resolutions adopted were two-fold under the titles of "Legislative" and "Administration." On legislation the Convention urged that Congress take steps to encourage private capital to construct, maintain and operate a fleet of all sizes and types; that U. S. Flag merchant ships be guaranteed at least 50 percent of this country's overseas commerce, and that steps be taken to protect our shipping from foreign discriminatory practices.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING

The 30-year policy of the Legion in support of Universal Military Training was reaffirmed. The whole program and policy was re-examined by the Committee in the light of our atomic age. On recommendation, the Convention authorized that the name of the program be changed to *National Security Training* as a more exact definition of its scope, character and importance.

Reaffirming its support of Civil Defense, the Legion demanded that immediate and effective action be taken by the Federal Government to develop a sound and acceptable Civil Defense Plan.

REHABILITATION

The Convention Rehabilitation Committee had before it for consideration 177 of the 630 resolutions presented to the Convention. Of these, the Committee approved 97 in whole or in part; referred 42 to the Standing Committee, and rejected 38. Many of the resolutions adopted are of a technical nature, or can be handled administratively. Broken down into several sections, the most important actions are:

Asked that death pension to widows and orphans of WW2 veterans be placed on same basis as for WW1, with elevated income limitation to \$1,800 without dependents and \$3,000 with dependents.

Establish temporary total rating for disability pension purposes when veteran, either war, is hospitalized, bed-ridden or helpless for six months or longer.

Obtain legislation to define misconduct for compensation and pension purposes as limited to criminal acts.

Called for restoration of full compensation in presumptively service-connected cases; asked recognition of age in evaluating service-connected disability; seek increase in death compensation and pension rates to widows and children of veterans of both wars; and requested administrative regulatory change to exempt veterans debts in computation of annual income for death pension purposes.

Asked that VA provide one form for claims for disability compensation and pension; discontinuance of use of inadequate hospital summaries and medical examinations for rating purposes; seek amendment to P.L. 346, 78th Congress, to provide that no disabled officer released from active service shall be denied right of review of application for retirement benefits.

Requested legislation to provide exclusion of all

commercial insurance in computation of annual income for death pension:

INSURANCE: Asked amendment of NSLI Act of 1940 to eliminate requirement that a parent be dependent for award of gratuitous insurance; urged legislation to overcome VA interpretation of waiver of good health requirement if application for insurance or reinstatement is filed prior to January 1, 1952, if less than totally disabled and has a compensable rating of 10 percent or more in degree; asked acceptance of comparative health statements for insurance reinstatement mailed 10, instead of 5, days after they are signed by insured; urged Administrator to provide for automatic reference to Committee of Waivers of any case in which an illegal or overpayment might be collected from Government Life or NSLI dividend.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION: Called on VA to require closer supervision of trainee accounts and prompt report from training establishments to eliminate overpayments; urged Posts to publicize the fact that VA is authorized to grant vocational rehabilitation to WW2 vets with service-connected disability; asked legislative extension of the date for completion of vocational rehabilitation training under Public Law 16.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL: Urged VA to increase number of beds available for care of mental and tubercular veterans; favored Federal appropriation for extension of existing medical education facilities to provide more doctors; reaffirmed the position that adequate hospital beds be made available so that no veteran, whether or not service connected, shall be denied needed medical care; urged relaxation of VA regulations so that qualified nurses may be employed after they reach the age of 40; criticized the Bureau of the Budget for its attitude toward the VA hospital construction program, and asked that the National Commander call upon the President to take advantage of his discretionary power to provide adequate funds for needed increase in hospital beds.

Demanding that action be taken to retain The American Legion Post in the VA hospital at Legion, Texas; asked legislation to make permanent to \$500 per annum Federal aid allotment for vets in State or Territorial homes; reaffirmed the position of the Legion in opposition to any form of compulsory health insurance, and asked for reactivation of the Federal Board of Hospitalization.

POLICY: Opposed vigorously any reduction in monetary or other benefit or service to which war veterans are entitled; requested dissemination of policy-making information concerning claims to adjudication officers and all accredited representatives of recognized organizations; called for resumption of Area Rehabilitation Conferences; suggested legislation to provide that service in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps shall be deemed active military service in WW2 for the purpose of benefits under existing laws; reiterated demand for decentralization of death claims and insurance activities to Regional Offices; asked that Congress provide sufficient funds to restore to active duty VA contact representatives in all areas where they may be needed; and urged that Departments and Posts obtain special parking privileges for amputees.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Pledged support of Savings Bonds Program of U.S. Treasury Department.

Deplored decay, disrepair and neglect of WW2 Honor Rolls in many communities. Called upon Legion Posts to remind organizations or communities responsible and have them put in creditable condition or removed.

Reiterated demand for statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

Gave unqualified approval of the 1949-50 campaign of the USO to raise funds to finance its activities.

Endorsed activities of American Social Hygiene Association for activities in curbing venereal disease and recommended to Posts active support of program and the agencies behind it.

Called for support of March of Dimes activities in campaign against poliomyelitis.

Adopted message of gratitude and thanks to the Grand Army of the Republic for its lasting and monumental contributions to the perpetuity of our institutions.

Petitioned Congress to investigate the need for more National Cemeteries.

Urged necessary legislation for Gold Star pilgrimage (next of kin) to the graves of the war dead lying in cemeteries in foreign countries. Requested Battle Monuments Commission to present to next of kin photograph of grave of those in overseas cemeteries. Also, asked amendment of present law to provide for a grave marker memorial for erection in the cemetery chosen by the next of kin.

Asked for extension of the National Cemeteries at Fort Rosecrans and at Cairo, Illinois.

Commended the Salvation Army for its unselfish service in relieving distress among veterans and pledged continuing support.

Commended the *Nashville Banner*, Nashville, Tennessee, and thanked its editor, James C. Stahlman, for timely and continuing support of the Legion and its programs.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

POW Camp, Shanghai, China — Anyone who was with me in this camp and has knowledge of my back injury received in Japanese truck, please write. Statements needed. Hoyle E. Chew, Box 589, Vernal, Utah.

XI Corps, APO 471 — Urgently need to locate Eric H. Druhn or others who served with me on Leyte Island, December, 1944. Need statements. Bailey C. Wilkerson, 1307 Church St., Bowling Green, Ky.

USNCTC, Camp Perry, Williamsburg, Va. — Need to hear from the men in Platoon 66 assigned us in November, 1943. Need statement for claim. Cloyd Hall, 229½ Main, Halstead, Kansas.

35th Division (WW1) — Will Richard Blaylock, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., or anyone knowing his whereabouts please contact Lee Hargis, Las Animas, Colo. Statement of this veteran needed; was with Hargis in Base Hospital, Bordeaux, France, in November, 1918.

349th Machine Gun Co., 1st Cavalry (WW1) — Will men who knew or served with the late Joseph A. Meyers, please write his widow, Mrs. Ellen A. Meyers, 45 Monhagen Ave., Middletown, N. Y. Captain Hawley and Sergeant O'Neill are remembered; assistance needed.

880th Airborne Engineers and 1945th Aviation Utility Engineers — Will men who came back with me on U.S.S. Breckenridge, and others who recall white spots on my chest, please write. Need statements to establish claim. Colson J. Drowdell, 79 Weeger St., Rochester 5, N. Y.

USCG Nourmahal — All shipmates who served with me aboard ship in 1942 please write, particularly Eddie Larsen, ex-Minneapolis, Minn. Need help to prove claim. Raymond Strong, 3140 No. 59th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Co. D, 305th Engineers, 80th Division (WW1) — Pvt. 1cl Warden S. Donaldson, RFD 1, McLean, Va., needs statements from service comrades who remember when he was hospitalized at Angers, France, for injury and gas. Records lost when hospitalized.

WW1 Veterans, 6th Division — Calling anyone who knew Pvt. Earl Davis, 37th Ambulance Co., Service Train, 6th Division. This man was gassed in the Argonne Offensive; statements needed to establish claim. Write or wire Jack W. McDonnell, Box 621, Green River, Wyoming.

Co. C, 1st Platoon, 46th Engineer Construction Battalion — Will comrades who served with Garth Perkins in Japan in 1945 and 1946, particularly 1st Lt. Kenneth B. Cooper, get in touch with his wife, Mrs. Garth Perkins, 20 North Spring St., Concord, N. H. Veteran hospitalized and assistance needed to establish claim.

Headquarters Co., 4th Army — Service comrades are requested to contact Druid W. Beavers, 2810 8th Street, Tuscaloosa, Ala., who is urgently in need of statements to establish his claim for disability.

Co. C, 6th Battalion, Marines — Will Marines who served with me at Camp Lejeune, N. C., in 1945 please write. Need statements to establish disability claim. Glen L. Love, RR4, Rockford, Ill.

Co. D, 8th Machine Gun Bn., 3rd Division — Your old mail clerk needs statements to prove claim for insurance; anyone who served with him, write Jesse R. Helton, Route 2, Saltville, Va.

Tulagi, South Pacific — Will the former Supply Sergeant (name believed to be Barton or Martin) on duty at this place in 1942, if he recalls injury of Mike Nanowski by being caught under a number of loaded oil drums, please write E. Oscar Smith, County Service Officer, P. O. Box 788, Bradenton, Florida.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTING WW2 HISTORY

Embarking on an ambitious program, it is designed to make the New York Public Library the great central repository of World War II history. One of the first projects was to assemble and microfilm a complete file of the more than 8,000 issues of the *Stars and Stripes*, published in more than thirty locations. A printed checklist has been compiled and published, covering all editions, for the convenience of research workers and war historians.

The second project of microfilming will include all editions of *Yank*, with checklist planned for publication soon after all copies are assembled.

The Library gathered material, particularly pamphlets, reports, maps and other ephemerals, during the course of the war. It was, therefore, in excellent position to

acquire the more permanent histories and reports at the conclusion of hostilities. In the Regimental and Unit History section, the Library has compiled a record of more than 1,000 published titles, of which it has gathered more than 80 percent.

The Library has called upon veterans to assist in the program by reporting new, limited or unusual items relating to unit histories. Such reports should be sent to C. E. Dornbusch, Special Assistant in Government Documents, New York Public Library, 5th Avenue at 42nd Street, New York City.

California Post Wins Trailer

As an incentive to membership effort by the Legion Posts of the Department of California, the Main-Line Trailer Coach Company, of Los Angeles, put up one of their Silver-Lodger trailers as a capital prize for competition. At the Department Convention at Long Beach on August 14, Camarillo Post No. 741 walked away with the trailer — topping all competitors by a spectacular 367 percent increase over the 1948 membership. It is planned to use the trailer as a clubhouse on wheels, and for general utility purposes.

ATTENTION, Mr. ADJUTANT

By Henry H. Dudley
National Adjutant

This is from one Adjutant to another. Adjutants are busy people, so let's get right to the white meat of this situation.

The American Legion must reach 3,000,000 paid-up members for 1949. Yes, I know it's late to be talking about 1949 membership, but the books for the year do not close until December 31.

Many Legionnaires visit National Headquarters every day, and recently a Post Adjutant dropped into my office. He told me about finding 20 paid-up cards for '49 hidden away in his desk drawer which had never been sent to Department Headquarters. Sure, it was an oversight which he corrected immediately by sending them on to his Department Adjutant.

That story set me to thinking and wondering how many 1949 paid-up cards might be misplaced or filed away in the desk drawer of the Adjutant or Commander or other Post officials throughout the Legion. The total of these lost or misplaced cards is considerable. I suggest therefore that all Post Adjutants immediately do a thorough job of house-cleaning to find and mail those 1949 cards to their Department Headquarters.

It will take but very few cards per Post to go past the 3,000,000 mark for 1949. In fact, if every Post will get a minimum of two 1949 paid-up cards in to Department Headquarters immediately The American Legion will be over that magic figure of 3,000,000. Think of that — just two cards per Post.

The word "can't" is not in the dictionary of the Post Adjutant. I know, because I, too, have been a Post Adjutant, and I am, therefore, counting on you to come through on this effort.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

201st Infantry Regiment (W. Va.) — 2nd annual reunion at McLure Hotel, Wheeling, W. Va., October 15-16. For info and reservations write Preston Evans, Secretary, Box 337, New Cumberland, W. Va.

U.S.S. Mercy, 1918-19 — All shipmates are being called for 1st reunion at Mullins, S. C., August 15, 1950. Write W. H. (Bill) Martin, 39 Henry Ave., Pittsfield, Mass., or Sam H. Hardwick, 314 N. Smith St., Mullins, S. C.

Veterans of Valley Forge General Hospital (ex-patients) — 2nd annual reunion at Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe, 46th St., west of Broadway, New York City, October 16. Write A. Minor, 321 E. 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y., for info and details.

Co. E, 138th Infantry, 35th Division (WW1) — Annual reunion November 11 at York Hotel, 6th and Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Write Frank Lee 722 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

6th U. S. Naval Construction (Seabee) Battalion — 3rd annual reunion October 1-2 at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. For info write Wendell Sparks, 2111 E. 33rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.

U.S.S. North Carolina — 1st reunion to be held in New York City; shipmates write Jack Hatgis, 97-09 25th Avenue, Jackson Heights, N. Y., or Edward G. Schultz, Jr., 164-11 76th Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

304th Station Hospital — Reunion at Headquarters Restaurant, 108th West 49th St., New York City, October 8. For info and reservations write Esther L. Kenyon, Cushing VA Hospital, Framingham, Mass., or Harry Joyce, 600 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

25th Evacuation Hospital Unit (WW2) — Reunion to be held on October 15; all former members of unit write H. E. Swantz, M. D., 715 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.

45th (Thunderbird) Infantry Division — Reunion at Boston, Mass., October 7-8; headquarters, Hotel Statler. Write James F. Sheridan, 131 Mount Auburn St., Cambridge 38, Mass., for info and details.

Co. I, 138th Infantry (WW1) — 28th annual reunion at York Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. November 12. For info write A. L. Bardgett, Secretary, 1240 Arch Terrace, Richmond Heights, Mo.

572nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion — 4th annual reunion at Harrisburg, Pa., October 7-8; headquarters, Harrisburg Hotel. Write 572nd AAA Association, P. O. Box 241, Scranton, Pa.

2nd Armored (Hell on Wheels) Division (Westchester County Chapter) — Annual reunion at Lawrence Inn, Mamaroneck, N. Y., October 8. For details contact Harold J. Levy, Westchester Chapter, 2nd Armored Division, A.P.O. 252, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

4th Cavalry Association — 2nd annual reunion at Cleveland, Ohio, October 7-8; headquarters, Hotel Hollenden. Reservations and details from Charles V. Hunter, Chairman, Radio Station WJW, Playhouse Square, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

7th Armored Division Association — 3rd annual reunion New York City October 8-9; headquarters, Hotel Shelton, Lexington Ave. and 49th St. For info write Malcolm McKenzie, President, N. Y. Regional Chapter, 7th Armored Div. Assn., 3 Knollwood Rd., Yonkers 2, N. Y.

90th (Texass-Oklahoma) Infantry Division — (Both WWs) — Annual reunion at Tulsa, Okla., November 4-6. Write Joe T. Parkinson, Secretary, Adkar Bldg., 215 W. 4th St., Tulsa, Okla.

AEF Siberian Association — 27th and 31st Infantry, 1918-20; annual reunion dinner at Chicago, Ill., October 15. Write William A. Thomas, 2625 N. Sacramento St., Chicago 47, for details and reservations.

Assistant Attorney General

Legionnaire Mary C. Martin, by appointment of Attorney General Ivan A. Elliott, is the first woman to serve as an Assistant Attorney General of Illinois. Miss Martin, native of Hillsboro, Illinois, served throughout WW2, first as a member of the WAAC's, then on reorganization as a WAC.

A graduate lawyer, she had served as Assistant State's Attorney of Sangamon County before the war. After her discharge in November, 1945, Miss Martin was sent by the War Department to Manila as a member of the staff of war crime trials. When that work ended she was sent to Tokyo and named a prosecuting attorney in the trial of the Japanese war criminals.

Legionnaire Martin is a member of Hillsboro Legion Post.

Pemiscot County Post No. 88, Caruthersville, Missouri, will hold its 15th annual Legion Fair at the Post's own park on October 5-9. President Truman has attended two of the Fairs, in 1942 and again in 1944, says Commander Carl R. Williams. Proceeds of the annual event have been used to purchase and improve the 40-acre park, which has a fast, half-mile dirt race track, steel grandstand with a seating capacity of 10,000, concrete agricultural exhibit buildings, barns, electrical starting gate for races, parking space for 2,000 cars and other improvements.... Ralph Lawless, Commander of Claude Wells Post No. 168, Fieldale, Virginia, announces gift to his Post of a two and a half acre lot by L. H. Hodges, Vice President of Marshall Field & Co. The Post plans to build a home and recreational building on the lot for its 110 members.

★ ★ ★ ★

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, U. S. Supreme Court, and Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray were principal speakers at the formal dedication of the new \$155,000 home of Dysart-Kendall Post No. 29, Lenoir, North Carolina. The event attracted a crowd of more than 1,000, including many distinguished leaders in civil life. The new building, complete and modern in every detail, has seating space for more than 1,000 and banquet facilities for 650. . . . Breathitt Post No. 107, Jackson, Kentucky, has a fully uniformed and equipped Burial Squad which has earned honors in caring for final rites for the returned war dead in its area.

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Clark County Post No. 90, Marshall, Illinois, has completed and dedicated its new home which, with furnishings, represents an investment of \$100,000. The Post has a membership of 515 and is located in a town of less than 3,000. . . . "White Falcon Jr." the paper issued for the Iceland Base Command, has been continued by David Zinkoff, its editor, now of 5211 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia 31, Pennsylvania. Icelanders may get their copies by writing Editor Zinkoff at that address. . . . Also, James L. Harrington, 158 Salem Street, Reading, Massachusetts, writes that WW2 shipmates of the U.S.S. *Massachusetts* can obtain a complete history of that famous battlewagon by writing him.

★ ★ ★ ★

Thanks to Dan R. Hanna Post, Cleveland, Ohio, and Suzanne III, Manford W. Seigler, blind for the past four years, can now support his family by selling greeting cards and other such items. The Legion Post financed the purchase of Suzanne III, a Doberman Pinscher guide dog, and sent Seigler to Detroit for a full month's training in handling Suzanne.... Paul Patchin, Commander of Linwood Laughy Post No. 217, Baudette, Minnesota, had a lengthy report to make to his 280 Legionnaire members: School patrol sponsored and for second year turned in

a perfect no-accident score; continued support of Civic Recreation Council and its program; sent a girl to the Band Clinic; purchased a heifer calf for the 4H Dairy Foundation; Cash contribution to Municipal Hospital; long program of work for and with hospitalized veterans; school assistance and awards to outstanding pupils, and a number of other services. Commander Patchin used this report as several dozen good reasons why the members should re-enroll early for '50.

★ ★ ★ ★

At the first Department Convention in Pennsylvania in October 1919, Max C. Floto, a delegate from Milton L. Bishop Post No. 301, Connelville, offered a resolution asking "that November 11th be made a legal holiday in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and also a national holiday to be known as 'Armistice Day'." The purpose of the resolution was effected in Pennsylvania on March 31, 1921, and nationally, by Act of Congress, on May 13, 1938.

OLDEST GAR VET AND LAD OBSERVE JOINT BIRTHDAY



— PHOTO BY IVAN CONKLIN

When James A. Hard, oldest living war veteran in America and a GAR leader, celebrated his 108th birthday at his home at Rochester, New York, on July 15, a second guest of honor, whose birthday also fell on the 15th, was Donald McNamara, 4-year-old son of County Legion Commander Paul McNamara. The old veteran and the youngster, celebrating birthdays 104 years apart, shared the same birthday cake. The Legion paid its respects to Comrade Hard who, at this party, presented a plaque to the County Council, United Spanish War Veterans, bearing the gavel which had been used at all GAR State Encampments from 1866 to the final meeting at Rochester in 1948.

Comrade Hard made the trip by plane from his home at Rochester to Indianapolis to attend the 83rd and final Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held on the last days in August. Five other Civil War veterans, all over 100 years old, attended the last meeting and saw the once powerful organization pass into history.

NEW MEXICO POST TAKES ON FOUR SCOUTING UNITS

Red Metal Post No. 46, Hurley, New Mexico, has made national record of some kind in its sponsorship of four units of the Boy Scouts. Located in a town of 1,784 population (1940 census), this Post has under its care and leadership Scout Troop No. 112, Cub Scout Pack No. 112, Explorer Scout Post No. 112, and Air Scout Squadron No. 102. The combined strength of the four units is 100, reports Legionnaire Barney B. Gardner, Field Scout Executive. Unit leaders and members of the Committees are all Legionnaires.

All of the four Legion Posts in Grant County have Scout Troops. In addition to Red Metal Post with its four units, John Stores Post No. 91, of Central, (population 1,764), has Scout Troop No. 101; Allingham-Golding Post No. 18, of Silver City (population 5,044) sponsors Air Scout Squadron No. 100, and Cliff Post, at Cliff, (population 161) directs Scout Troop No. 109.

Child Welfare Conferences

National Headquarters has announced the schedule for the series of Child Welfare Conferences for the coming year, as follows:

Area "E" — Seattle, Wash., Olympic Hotel, December 1-3, 1949.

Area "D" — Topeka, Kans., Hotel Kansas, January 13-14, 1950.

Area "B" — Atlantic City, N. J., Hotel President, February 3-4, 1950.

Area "C" — Dallas, Texas, Baker Hotel, March 3-4, 1950.

Area "A" — Hartford, Conn., Bond Hotel, March 10-11, 1950.

Further detailed announcements will be made as the plans and programs for the several conferences are developed.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA JULY 31, 1949

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit..	\$ 931,533.42
Receivables	133,803.94
Inventories	482,254.28
Invested Funds	960,503.46
Permanent Investments:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	250,222.03
Employees' Retirement Trust	
Fund	1,043,721.76
Real Estate, less depreciation..	281,444.52
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment,	
less depreciation	280,257.35
Deferred Charges	118,169.38
	<u>\$4,481,910.14</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 167,913.18
Funds Restricted as to use	320,665.13
Deferred Revenue	937,980.89
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	250,222.03
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund	1,043,721.76
Net Worth:	
Restricted	
Capital	751,366.40
Unrestricted	
Capital	1,010,040.75
	<u>\$4,481,910.14</u>

Veterans Newsletter

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE LIKELY TO BE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

October, 1949

RETROACTIVE PAY FOR VETS AND DEPENDENTS: WW2 vets and dependents of deceased veterans who, subsequent to December 7, 1941, became eligible for pension or compensation but were prevented from making application due to enemy action, may receive retroactive awards under Public Law 195, 81st Congress, approved August 1....For those interned or otherwise prevented by the enemy from making application within the time limit prescribed, these time limits are waived. ...An illustration: A serviceman with wife and family was living and serving in the Philippines when the war broke out....He was killed in the fighting shortly thereafter, and his family were interned by the Japs....They were liberated in 1945....After release the dependents applied for and were granted death compensation but, due to the time limitation, payments began with the date of application....Under the new law (Public Law 195) the veteran's dependents can now be paid for the period between the date he died and the time the payments started....In order to qualify for retroactive payments, the applicant must have been receiving pension or compensation on August 1, 1949, and must apply within a year from that date....No special application form is required....The claimant need only write VA a letter setting forth the basis of his claim and giving the dates and place of internment....This act came out of a Legion resolution adopted at the November, 1946, meeting of the National Executive Committee as simple justice to servicemen and their families who could not, because of internment, comply with the one year time limitation....VA Central Office is preparing regulations to effectuate the law immediately....No estimate has been given as to the number of persons that might be affected, or the cost of the new law.

* * * *

GOVERNMENT LIFE SPECIAL DIVIDEND: Word comes out of Washington that the VA is formulating a program of an extra dividend distribution for holders of Government Life Insurance (WW1) covering the period from about 1929 to 1945....Definite and official word on the melon cutting is expected before mid-September....This distribution will affect only holders of WW1 insurance, and has nothing to do with the distribution of the \$2,800,000,000 NSLI surplus in dividends to WW2 vets.

* * * *

NSLI DIVIDEND FOR CADETS IN AGAIN: Reversing recommendation of Appropriations Committee, the Senate voted to restore payment of the NSLI dividend to wartime Aviation Cadets who, during period of training, held poli-

cies on which the Government paid the premium....House had voted no....Bill (Independent Offices Appropriation Act) is under consideration by joint House-Senate conference....As this is written in late August, House conferees have agreed to the Senate provision, which means that the former bird-boys are in again to receive full NSLI dividend, no matter who paid the premiums....But the Act still has two hurdles -- final approval by both Houses, and Presidential assent.

* * * *

QUARTER BILLION PAID IN OHIO BONUS: Director Leslie G. Scrimger of Ohio's WW2 Compensation Fund, has announced that through July, 736,193 Ohio WW2 vet applicants had been paid \$224,591,426.39 since the first bonus checks were issued April 28, 1948....An average of \$306.52 was paid 707,648 living vets, and an average of \$308.64 was paid per veteran to the next of kin of 20,137 deceased servicemen and vets....The deadline for filing for the Ohio bonus is June 30, 1950....At the end of the first month, the Bonus Division of the Indiana Department of Veterans' Affairs announced that only 35,000 Hoosier vets had applied for their WW2 bonus....Apathy may be due to the fact that no payment is expected to be made before 1954....Deadline for applications is December 31, 1950.

* * * *

HEARINGS ON LEGION OMNIBUS BILL: Senate Committee on Finance held hearings in late August on The American Legion Omnibus Veteran Benefit Bill (H.R. 5598), which was passed by the House on August 1 by unanimous vote....National Legislative Director John Thomas Taylor and National Rehabilitation Director T. O. Kraabel testified for the Legion in support of the bill....Favorable report and quick action by the Senate is anticipated....This measure is to increase compensation for WW1 presumptive service-connected cases, provide minimum ratings for service-connected arrested tuberculosis, increase certain disability and death compensation rates, and re-define the terms "line of duty" and "wilful misconduct." (See digest of provisions, Veterans Newsletter, September, page 29.)

* * * *

FLAG DAY: President Truman has signed The American Legion bill, H. J. Resolution 170, designating June 14 of each year as "Flag Day," (Public Law 203, 81st Congress)....Also signed S. 266, to permit a refund of pension or compensation withheld from an incompetent veteran while hospitalized when released as competent, (Public Law 194, 81st Congress).

DO YOU KNOW YOUR GREAT MOMENTS OF FOOTBALL?

Answers to Quiz on page 24

Our guinea pigs found that the football situations shown and described in this quiz were familiar, but that it was very difficult to answer all the questions without going to the books. A perfect score is 80, but 35 was average. Stacking yourself up against those on whom we tested the quiz you can rate yourself as follows:

0 to 24poor
25 to 30fair
31 to 39average
40 to 49good
50 to 64excellent
65 to 74professional
75 to 80extraordinary

Here are the correct answers:

One

2 points for identifying the runner as Bo McMillin.

5 points for identifying his school as Centre College.

1 point for calling the Centre College team "The Praying Colonels."

2 points for identifying the losing team as Harvard.

Harvard still had such a big name in the game that this upset earned itself a spot in history — perhaps undeservedly, in view of Centre's power, which was plenty.

Two

9 points for saying the Carnegie Tech quarterback claimed Getchell gave him the wrong information on downs. But you get zero if you say Getchell allowed a fifth down. The beef was that when Tech had the ball Getchell told the Tech quarterback it was third down. Tech ran the ball and failed to make a first down. Notre Dame took the ball and scored in three plays, for it had really been fourth down for Tech. Coach Kern and his quarterback protested that if they had known it was fourth down they would have kicked the ball.

1 point for saying that nothing was

done about it. The game stood as played, Notre Dame winning, 7-0.

Three

4 points for identifying the end as Larry Kelley.

3 points for saying he played for Yale.

3 points for stating that Kelley's "forward fumble" of a loose ball influenced the rules committee when it wrote the present rule depriving any team of possession of a loose ball if one of its players kicks such a loose ball toward the opponent's goal line. By 1936 it was no longer legal to run with a loose ball which had been grounded, but you might have it wherever you fell on it. In the 1936 Yale-Navy game Kelley, coming downfield under a Yale punt, kicked the ball when it was dropped by the Navy safety man. It sailed downfield and Kelley fell on it just short of the Navy goal line. From there Clint Frank carried over for a Yale touchdown. Kelley has said his kick was accidental.

Four

4 points for identifying the man as Jim Thorpe.

4 points for saying he played for the Carlisle Indian School or the Carlisle Indians.

2 points for explaining that after Thorpe won both Olympic events it was learned he had previously played baseball for money. This cost him his amateur status under Olympic rules and his name was stricken from the records, victory and Thorpe's medals going to the men who placed second in the pentathlon and decathlon.

Five

5 points for saying the winner is Holy Cross.

4 points for saying the loser is Boston College.

1 point for saying the night club which burned was the Coconut Grove.

Six

1 point for naming Roy Riegels.

5 points for saying he ran the wrong way.

2 points for naming Riegels' school as the University of California.

2 points for identifying the winner as Georgia Tech.

Riegels' mistake was so dramatic that it has overshadowed other peculiarities in this very odd contest which Riegels certainly did not lose all by himself.

In the first half, center Riegels recovered a Tech fumble, got twisted in his directions and ran 68 yards to his own one yard line, where his teammate and roommate, Benny Lom, dragged him down by one arm. Nobody scored on Riegels' run, but on the next play California, after taking the time out shown in our picture, had Lom punt from behind the Cal goal line. The kick was blocked by Tom Jones of Tech and rolled out of bounds in the end zone for a safety against Cal, making the score 2-0 for Georgia Tech.

In the same quarter, Tech's Earl Dunlap carried the ball, fumbled, and Lom caught the ball in mid-air for California and ran 68 yards for a "touchdown." Although it was legal to run with a fumble in those days, Lom's run was called back because the whistle had blown. California folks say they were robbed of victory then and there by a quick whistle at the time of Dunlap's fumble, since California later scored a touchdown and extra point in the fourth quarter. Of course on such plays a quick-whistle may stop pursuit, and without the whistle Tech might have halted Lom short of the goal line. With both touchdowns California would have had 13 or 14 points. Georgia Tech scored 8 points altogether, 2 on the safety following Riegels' run and 6 on a touchdown in the third quarter under circumstances fully as weird as Riegels' run.

Once again Lom figured in an odd play. On his own 27 he was sent back to kick for California. Maree of Tech charged him and the ball collapsed, whether off of Lom's toe or Maree's chest is not known. Tech End Tom Jones recovered the deflated ball on the California nine yard line, and this led to Tech's only touchdown. California outstatisticked Tech throughout the game, lost, 8-7. Riegels played center the following year and was rated best on the coast.

Seven

6 points for calling the correct signal, KF79.

2 points for naming Columbia, which won 7-0 on this play.

2 points for naming Stanford, Columbia's Rose Bowl opponent.

Eight

6 points for naming the man as Harold Grange or Red Grange.

3 points for saying he played for Illinois.

1 point for calling Grange "The Galloping Ghost" or "The Galloping Ghost of the Gridiron."

THE END



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

WHAT THE STATES ARE DOING ABOUT COMMUNISM

(Continued from page 22)

As to communism, there are signs that some of the forty-eight State legislatures at least are waking up to its real nature. Some of these legislatures have already taken effective action. Others have tried and failed. And one of the most recent and carefully prepared of such State laws (Maryland's) is having constitutionality headaches. Let's look at this year's record first.

Since January 1, 1949, the legislatures of forty-four of the forty-eight States have been in session. Most State legislatures meet only in odd-numbered years. Thirty-eight of those which met this year won't convene again until 1951. Twenty-two of the legislatures which met this year had bills dealing with subversive activities before them. Result? Practically a dead heat. Ten legislatures passed the bills, eleven failed to pass them; New York had a mixed record.

Several legislatures had before them reports from investigating committees appointed in 1947 or 1949. These committees have been, of course, the target for unremitting abuse and obstruction by communists and fellow-travelers, whose belief in the righteousness of their cause does not seem sufficiently robust to make them welcome a public examination of their activities. For example, the record of the investigating committee in the State of Washington begins with a row. As the opening gavel fell, the record tells us:

"At this point, William Pennock, President of the Washington State Pension Union, attempted to create a disturbance.

"THE CHAIR (Rep. A. F. Canwell) — Mister State Patrolman, if we do not have order, clear the room. If you people wish to stay here, appear here as American citizens.

"At this point, William Pennock again attempted to create a disturbance by reading a prepared statement, and by direction of the Chair was removed from the hearing room by the State Patrol.

"At this point, Edward L. Pettus, former State Representative from Tacoma, created a disturbance, and by direction of the Chair, was removed from the room by the State Patrol.

"Louis F. Budenz, called as a witness, was duly sworn and testified as follows—"

The foregoing is typical of communist tactics in such cases. Communists rarely offer a reasoned defense of their doctrine, based on sincere beliefs. Noisy abuse—and violence when they can get away with it—is the program. They evade direct discussions. Instead they try to line up every "liberal" and minority interest with them by appealing to anxiety, fear and discontent. Writing of the new Maryland sedition law, the N. Y. *Daily Worker* shrieks: "Prison terms up to 20 years and \$20,000 fines could be meted out to any communist, labor union leader, Negro peoples' leader, progressive or liberal educator in the State." This is a direct lie as to all the words after the word "communist," but the Party bosses play percentages. How many "average citizens" will trouble to read the heavy legal phrases of the sedition act word for word?

However, on August 15, 1949, Judge Sherbow of Maryland's Circuit Court No. 2, found a great number of legal objections to the Maryland law and declared it unconstitutional. The State Attorney General, Mr. Hall Hammond, said he would appeal Judge Sherbow's decision to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary, and the final decision lies somewhere in the future. Perhaps no State anti-sedition law has been worked out so carefully as Maryland's, but if the higher courts see all the holes Judge Sherbow saw in it, State Legislatures in the future are going to be hard put to it to protect their constituents.

We must not forget that it is the State Legislatures which are going to have to write the controlling laws, and, in view



of the difficulties, voters should be fully as concerned with the selection of capable State lawmakers as they are with that of national congressmen, if not more so. The laws written by the states must always stand the test of State and Federal courts. Before that they must crack the still unsolved technical problem of distinguishing between deliberate sedition and honestly-held liberal opinion, in the original meaning of "liberal." You know the difference when you see it, perhaps, but to define it in words is something else. The Maryland legislators thought they had made the distinction, but now they don't know if they did to the satisfaction of the courts. Even before that distinction is made State legislators, in attempting to form a bill, must have the fortitude to ignore the political pressure and hysteria aimed at them by subversive groups whenever they entertain ideas about such laws.

Communists are especially adept at the use of smear words. "Red-baiting," "witch-hunting," "lynch law," "thought control," "guilt by association"—these expressions pop up in New York, in Illinois, in Minnesota, in California, every-

where that communists or their affiliates find cause to be vocal.

There are shrewd brains behind this strategy.

The basic purpose of the communist leaders is to implant in the mind of the average American citizen the idea that laws directed against communism strike at the fundamental freedoms which that citizen cherishes. Communist leaders fear above all else the growing realization throughout the country that the communist party is—as the Maryland investigating commission puts it—"not a political party in the American sense, but a hard core of disciplined conspirators taking orders from Moscow."

It is this realization, plus increasing world tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, that has aroused State legislators to a sense of what such a group of enemies within our gates could do in case of war. That is why many States are now seeking to take action.

It isn't an easy job to write a satisfactory law for this purpose. The trouble is to define "communism" or "subversive activities" so that dangerous organizations or individuals can be brought within the law's reach, while leaving no loopholes for abuses. "We must never forget," says the Maryland commission, "the possibility that in times of danger well-intentioned citizens in hysterical mood may inflict irreparable injury on innocent persons whose political views happen to be contrary to the then popular trend." Some of the laws which were defeated went down because their over-enthusiastic drafters did forget just that, and in Judge Sherbow's opinion Maryland's lawmakers did not overcome that difficulty even though they foresaw it.

You may think that the simple thing is just to penalize "communists" or the "communist party" by name, but that would serve little purpose. Names can be changed overnight. For example, California in 1940 ruled the communist party off the ballot, and now that State has something called the Independent Progressive Party, communist-dominated, which elected or helped elect several members of the present legislature.

Indiana, in 1945, passed what was considered a model statute, excluding from the ballot any party which advocates the overthrow of government by violence, or "which is affiliated or cooperates with or has any relation with any foreign government or any political party or group of any foreign government." But in 1946, the Indiana communists solemnly made affidavit, under the terms of this law, that none of these restrictions applied to them, and ran candidates for United States Senator and several State offices.

Existing anti-subversive legislation in the States falls into six general classes (see Chart A):

(1) Sedition laws, which usually make it a felony to advocate the forcible overthrow of the national or state government, or to belong to any organization holding such views. Some definitions are broader than this, some try to achieve precision of detail.

(2) Criminal anarchy and criminal syndicalism laws. The anarchy statutes are mostly rather old. Some of them could be made to apply to modern subversive activities, others deal with anarchy alone — the doctrine which calls for the forcible destruction of all government. Laws against criminal syndicalism deal with the advocacy of political or industrial reform by means of violence and terror. In two states (Michigan and Oregon) these laws have been held to apply to subversive activities of the communist-inspired model.

(3) Exclusion from the ballot of subversive parties or organizations.

(4) Exclusion of members of such parties or organizations, or of subversive individuals, from State office or employment, or from candidacy to elective office, or specifically from teaching in the schools. This is approached in various ways: by requiring affidavits from appointees or incumbents or both, by making the appointing officers responsible, or by providing for investigative procedures prior to appointment.

(5) Loyalty oaths for state officers and employees, or specifically for teachers, under the penalties of perjury.

(6) Requiring registration of all subversive organizations, with membership lists open to public inspection, and various other supervisory arrangements.

With just three exceptions (Maine, Mississippi and Missouri) every State in the Union has one or more of the foregoing types of legislation on its statute books today. But that doesn't mean that the people of all these States are adequately protected against subversive activities. The laws are so diverse in character — even more so than divorce laws — and there are so many loopholes in some of them, that it's safe to say not more than twenty States have given their citizens really effective safeguards.

Anti-subversive legislation in the States is a patch-work structure not only in location, but also in chronology. It is

mostly of recent origin, because the peril it seeks to avert is recent. It tends to appear in "waves," following the trend of national and world events. (Chart "B").

Prior to World War I, not a single State had an effective sedition law. During the period 1917-1920, a spate of legislation appeared: 3 anarchy and 9 sedition laws, arising from conditions incident to the war, and the 16 criminal syndicalism laws, most of which were passed during the I.W.W. era of 1919-1920. Then we went back to sleep. During the next twelve years (1921-1932) only 4 anti-subversive laws were passed in the whole country. The rise of Hitler in 1933, and a slow awakening at the same period to the threat of communism, began a drift toward greater activity. In 1939 the imminence of war brought a sharp upturn in the legislative curve. This reached its peak in 1941, when Hitler and Stalin were working together and when it was clear to most Americans that we were close to a shooting war ourselves. That year saw 22 anti-subversive laws added to State statute books, including 10 which excluded subversive parties from the ballot. A dip in the curve followed, then an upturn again in 1949, as we began to lose our wartime enthusiasm for our Soviet allies. Communism now became the direct target of legislators: '47 and '48 saw 14 new laws.

In 1949 15 anti-subversive laws were enacted in 11 States. But in 12 States legislation of this character, though proposed failed of enactment.

Maryland's "Sedition and Subversion Activities Act of 1949" was the result of six months of hard work by an eleven-man Commission under the chairmanship of Frank B. Ober of Baltimore, appointed by the Governor under the terms of a Joint Resolution of the 1948 special session of the Legislature. The Commission did a thorough, sober job. The support of all elements of responsible public opinion was sought. The Act was passed unanimously by the State Senate, and with one "Nay" in the House of Delegates.

Beginning with a review of the dangers of world communism and a definition of communism as not being a political movement but a world-wide conspiracy presenting "a clear and present danger to the United States and to the State of Maryland," the act makes it a felony to advocate or conspire to bring about the overthrow of the national or state government by violence, or to "participate in the management or contribute to the support" of any subversive organization, or to remain a member of such organization "knowing it to be such." All persons convicted under this act are barred from public office or employment, and from voting. Subversive organizations are declared unlawful and may be dissolved by court order. The investigation of any such organization is made the duty of the grand juries of the counties and of Baltimore city. All State officers and commissions empowered to appoint paid employees are directed to establish suitable rules and procedures to make sure that no subversive person gets on the State payroll. Written statements, executed under the penalties of perjury, are to be required of all existing State employees, and of candidates for all elective offices. What was thought to be the strongest feature of this Maryland statute was the great care which had been used in defining just what is meant by a "subversive organization," a "foreign subversive organization," and a "subversive person."

Yet even if it survives an appeal there is a possibility that the Maryland law will have one more hurdle to clear, as there is a movement afoot to subject it to a statewide referendum at the next general election (1951).

1949 also saw the passage of loyalty oath laws in five States, and laws barring subversive persons from public employment in three others. The New Hampshire legislature established a fact-finding commission.

But fairly elaborate programs of anti-subversive legislation failed of passage in New York, California and Illinois, in each case dying in the lower House after having been passed by the Senate; a duplicate of the Maryland law was defeated by the lower House of the Minnesota legislature; and in eight other States anti-subversive laws of varying character fell by the wayside.

Why did these laws fail?

Partly because some legislators prejudged their constitutionality rather than run the test as Maryland is doing.

Partly because of the uproar and hysteria created by communists, fellow-travelers, and misguided folk who thought they were defending freedom. Partly because some of the laws were loosely drafted or so worded as to constitute a real threat to innocent persons — such as the Illinois law which made it a felony to be a member of any "communist or communist-front organization," but failed to include the safeguarding Maryland phrase "knowing it to be such." A lot of prominent people whose names have appeared on letterheads of "committees" with innocent-sounding names would discover themselves to be felons.

And in part these laws, or some of

CHRONOLOGY OF STATE LEGISLATION RELATING TO SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES (Laws in Effect July 15, 1949)

(CHART B)		NUMBER OF LAWS ENACTED (ALL STATES)						
Year Enacted	Criminal Anarchy	Criminal Syndicalism	Sedition	Exclusion From Ballot	Exclusion From Public Employment	Loyalty Oath	Other	Total
Prior to 1917	4						4	8
1917-1920	3	16	9					28
1921-1932			3				1	4
1933					2	1		3
1934								0
1935			2	1		4		7
1936								0
1937						1		1
1938				1				1
1939	1					3		6
1940	1			1	1	3		6
1941	3		1	10	4	3	1	22
1942					1	1	1	3
1943			1	1	1	2	1	6
1944								0
1945				1	3		1	5
1946								0
1947			1		2	1	5	9
1948			1		1	2	1	5
1949			2	1	4	7	1	15
TOTAL	12	16	22	16	19	28	16	129

them, failed of passage because of sincere qualms of conscience on the part of thoughtful citizens, including many members of legislatures, who opposed them on solid grounds of considered judgment. They felt that such remedies were worse than the disease. They recoiled from the mere suggestion that anything which bore the semblance of imprisonment for political beliefs should find a place on the statute books of an American State. They feared that the way would be opened for the gradual destruction of all liberty.

Such views, honestly held, supported by conscientious scruples and devotion to the ideals of freedom, can't just be brushed off. They can be answered only by facts, carefully and soberly presented. It is on this sort of presentation that the Maryland Commission bases its faith in Maryland's law. In Washington, California and Illinois, the investigating committee published volume after thick volume of hearings, detailing the testimony of hundreds of witnesses and including quantities of other matter, largely repetitive in character. Nobody could begin to read through them except an enthusiast with a lot of time on his hands. The Maryland Commission published a closely reasoned 66-page report, thoroughly surveying the problem and making its recommendations, winding up with a few pages devoted to discussion of the principal arguments against its proposed law. Furthermore, as already noted, it took care to guard against early political failure by mobilizing all elements of responsible opinion in the State in favor of the bill.

In almost every State where anti-subversive legislation failed, the state capitals were besieged by opponents, while those in favor stayed home. On the day of the vote in the House, writes Representative Meinmer of Minnesota, "the galleries were packed with a noisy crowd"—all opposing the bill of which he was the author. Maryland avoided that and has written a bill in which it believes. If it fails it will do so in the courts, not in a packed gallery. The law may stand up. A failure can teach all States how to make a better try.

So, though 1949 showed progress, much remains to be done. The lesson of 1949's experience is that there are two answers to the problem: Education and organization. People must be taught that they can't be communists and also be loyal American citizens. Attention must be given to the honest and thoughtful voter who is afraid of undermining our free institutions—he can't be rudely thrust aside or labeled a fellow-traveler. Abuse is the communist's weapon; it should be left to his exclusive use. Experience with—and perhaps judicial review of—laws already passed may show up defects and point to additional remedies.

But Mr. Average Citizen will do well to remember that he is dealing with a carefully organized conspiracy controlled by some of the most brilliant brains of the age. When a communist speaks, he is merely repeating arguments which have received thorough sifting and examination by trained minds. One communist says the same thing in New York that

another communist says in Oregon. The average American isn't equipped to combat this sort of thing individually. He can deal with such an organization only by means of a better organization. He can overcome the efforts of those who are willing to work hard, all day and every day to accomplish their ends, only by being willing to do at least a little work himself—as an individual, and as a member of the Legion or of some other organization devoted to the same purpose.

It isn't enough just to pass resolutions, either, or to sit around a clubroom in a comfortable leather chair denouncing those doggone reds. The reds are up at your State Capital making themselves heard; they're filtering into all sorts of activities throughout your State, frightening good, comfortable people into the idea that a Gestapo is just around the corner; they're identifying themselves as champions of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, the whole category of the Bill of Rights. They can't be answered by name-calling. They have to be answered with cold, established facts. That can't be done by individuals. It can be done only by organizations—active, live organizations in every State, composed of men and women who are willing to give them full support and enough money to do their work efficiently.

With such organizations, and with an adequate program of public education on the facts of the case, all our States can have effective protection against the threat of Communism. So far, the job is less than half done.

THE END

WHO INVENTED EVERYTHING?

(Continued from page 17)

the Russians ate like marshmallows. Eventually, of course, the cotton began plugging up their systems a bit, so someone invented vodka, to which most Russians have cottoned ever since.

Some years ago, long before my trip to Russia, I woke one morning with a world-shattering idea. I had been worrying over people who have removable teeth, because I wondered whatever happened on cold nights. So, immediately after breakfast, I sat down and invented Stoopnagle's Patented Oscillating Denture-table. I don't recall a single Russian anywhere in my home at the time, nor any evidence of cable-tapping; I simply mention this because of what happened later on. Anyway, this Oscillating Denture-table became an overnight sensation, for it served as a convenient depository for false teeth while the owner slept. On chilly nights there was merely the matter of pressing a button which actuated an eccentric motor; this shook the table, thus making the false teeth chatter even though they were out of the mouth of the wearer. So you may imagine my chagrin when I learned through my secret overground channels that a Russian named J. Falsovitch Teethskov claimed prior rights and was selling thousands of similar tables to freezing Siberians for out-of-mouth chattering purposes. So, determining to face this stinkerooski in his lair, I set out to reach his home in the town of Nizhni-Novgorod, which, spelled backward, is

just as unpronounceable. Luckily, as we ... I say "we" because a large detachment of friendly Russian cavalymen, with swords drawn, followed me everywhere ... luckily, as we came up to Teethskov's house, there was J. Falsovitch himself,



sitting blandly on his veranda, putting the finishing touches on a solid gold oscillating table, emblazoned gaily with the letters S-T-A-L-I-N, in baguette diamonds. I showed the guy my U. S. patent papers, but he just laughed and offered me a drink. After a few fast vodkas, Teethskov and I became not only fast friends, but drunk, and unfortunately I woke the next morning beneath my cot was as awful a hangunder as I had ever had. So I remember but little of what Teethskov said. I do recall, however, his mentioning something about having invented perforated sticks of bubble-gum so his grandchildren couldn't blow bubbles and mess up their faces and the furniture. And I thought that pretty barbaric until I realized that I myself had conceived that very idea. But I had been forced to abandon it when I found that my children had put an ugly half-inch slit in all my fresh cigars in retaliation.

Of course this article so far has dealt strictly with experiences in connection with my own inventions. I haven't told you that the Russians assert that they not only conceived the idea of the steamboat, but that they invented Fulton, too. They claim that Franklin proved the identity of electricity by the use of a Russian kite, a Russian key and some specially-prepared Russian lightning. And one of their most notorious contentions is that it wasn't Samuel Morse who invented the telegraph early in the 19th century, but



By R. WILSON BROWN

Film Fare for October



SHE WORE A YELLOW RIBBON — An Argosy-R-K-O picture with John Wayne and Joanne Dru.

Monument Valley, deep in the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona, is a place of unusual natural beauty yet one of the most isolated and primitive spots in America as its roads are but graded sand trails where desert winds bank the sand to dangerous depths. Here this picture was filmed and, to catch the natural beauty, was done in color. From the standpoint of showing a part of America seldom seen, it does a fine service. More than

that, it was made at a time when the Navajos were facing starvation and this picture gave employment to many. I personally saw what it meant for them to have money to convert into food at the trading posts at this critical time. Among those employed were members of the all-Indian Morgan-Manuelito Legion Post 52. The story told by the picture is that of a little treated period of the west when the Red Man, united his warring tribes and made one last attack to wrest back his land. John Wayne paces the picture in his role of a Cavalry officer who knows the Indians and their ways.



FATHER WAS A FULLBACK — A 20th Century-Fox film with Fred MacMurray, Maureen O'Hara and Rudy Vallee.

The story combines the trials of a football coach with the school alumni along with domestic troubles caused by an adolescent daughter. While it's comedy from start to finish, there is much realism in that the story is based in part on the writings of Mrs. Harry Stuhldreher, wife of the former Wisconsin coach. There's something in this picture for everyone.



ICHABOD & MR. TOAD — A Walt Disney-R-K-O film.

Bing Crosby is the voice of Ichabod Crane of the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" one of the best of Washington Irving's charming legends of the Hudson Valley. Basil Rathbone gives voice to Mr. Toad of the "Wind in the Willows" fantasy. With these voices and Disney's skill, the screen reaches a new high in entertainment. The chase of the Headless Horseman is unexcelled in thrills and laughs. A film for the entire family.

an obscure Moscovite named Samskya Morschkov. Samskya, they say, sent the first message to Ivan the Terrible in 1550, which said: "Twinkle, twinkle, little Tsar!" What a brazen per-, shall we say, verication! Their own reference books show that Morschkov wasn't even born until 1600. Challenged on that score, one of their experts says that in those days, people could be minus years old. But the most flagrant and notorious misrepresentation of which the Russians are guilty is their claim that a Slav first thought of sex in the Sixth century. Previous to this, they say, the human race multiplied by means of pollination — that our present-day method of explaining the mysteries of life to children dates back to this insensible and highly unemotional period. And then one night under a full moon,



"I was making faces at another kid and suddenly the teacher left the room."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

they tell us, Igor, the Slav happened to be lying in the cool, damp grass in the vicinity of a doll named Valia, discussing cross-pollination and the pre-Trotsky Theory of Revolution, when an uncommon-soft breeze, smelling of honeysuckle and gardenias, was wafted across the fertile valley. Instinctively, they leapt into each others' arms. The ensuing exquisite thrill so titillated their emotions that two very significant things resulted: the other was that all their previous conversation was forgotten, and they lived happily ever after as President and Vice President of The Society for the Heck with the Birds and Bees. This fabulous tale is retold here only to show the strange and unfathomable minds of people who insist that nothing ever happened in which they didn't have a hand. Next, I suppose they'll be taking credit for The Hereafter. That, I'll wait to hear after I'm gone.

Oh. One thing I forgot to mention: I invented the Russians! Sometimes I wish I hadn't.

THE END

A SURPRISE ATTACK

(Continued from page 19)

reported out of conference, provided mustering-out pay of \$100 for all service under 60 days; \$200 for service of more than 60 days in the United States; and \$300 for more than 60 days' service overseas.

In New York, Commander Atherton, in a press conference, renewed the plea for a maximum of at least \$500. And the Legion's national officers prepared a telegram, which they asked to have read to the members of the House before they voted on the conference bill:

"The American Legion suggests provisions of mustering-out pay as agreed on by Senate-House conferees are inequitable.

"The mustering-out pay should recognize no difference between foreign and domestic service. Legion has case of World War II dischargee with four years' service in continental United States, discharged for injuries during training resulting in loss of both hands and one eye."

That was Lawrence Edward Mahoney, of New York City. He had been a star basketball player and swimmer in high school, before he joined the National Guard. He joined "because, well, just because I thought it was a good thing to do, I guess. I thought it would help. That was a long time ago."

After his unit, Company K, 14th Infantry, New York National Guard, was federalized in 1940, Mahoney was sent to Texas. In two years he was a master sergeant, assigned to train recruits in demobilization. Then it happened:

"I was showing the operation of an offensive grenade. It must have had a defective fuse. It went off in my hands. It didn't knock me unconscious—but it blinded me at first."

He was in Camp Hood Hospital for five weeks, and the McCloskey General Hospital for four months. He was discharged from the hospital—and from the Army—December 20, 1943. He was given his back pay—and a day-coach ticket for the trip home over the long, dreary miles from Texas to New York. His companion was a boy who had lost both legs in foreign service, Corporal Joe Mangan. No attendant, no company but themselves: two boys, with two legs, two hands and three eyes between them.

When he got home he still needed medical help. But he couldn't get it because in the month that followed his release, his army medical papers had not been released.

"This boy was in a hospital for months before his discharge," Commander Atherton said. "What reason, in the name of common sense, can be given for not having the records of such a man up to date?"

"The case is appalling."

But the House had no chance to hear the Legion's appeal—no chance to learn about the tragic case of Lawrence Edward Mahoney. Mr. May succeeded in gagging all effective debate on the \$300 mustering-out pay bill—and he refused to permit Rep. Fred Busbey of Illinois to read the Legion's telegram.

That bitter opposition on the part of a strong minority in the Congress to ade-

quate mustering-out pay was infuriating—but it was, at the same time, fortunate in a way. It served notice that all veterans' legislation would face opposition. The Legion had believed that the GI Bill of Rights could be passed with a minimum of trouble. But now—as a result of the rough sledding given mustering-out pay—the Legion was prepared for a battle to the finish.

Without that warning, and the complete mobilization of the Legion's resources which resulted, the GI Bill might have been lost. Even so—even after everything humanly possible had been done to insure its passage—it was almost lost at the last minute.

"It's beginning to look as though the veteran were being pushed around already, before the war is over," Francis M. Sullivan, acting executive director of the Legion's National Legislative Committee, said. "We're getting tired of it."

Bob Sisson, chairman of the National Rehabilitation Committee, and executive director of the Legion's special GI Bill committee said:

"If there's another economy wave headed our way, aimed only at the veteran—and it is beginning to be clear that that is what is happening—we'd better prepare for a real fight for the GI Bill."

Several members of Congress, calling attention to the fact that, while it slashed a billion dollars from mustering-out pay, the House had passed a bill giving \$1,350,000,000 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, charged that "we've taken money from the pockets of our fighting men so that UNRRA can play Santa Claus to the world."

The story had changed the picture for me, too—and for Frank Reilly, correspondent for the *Hearst Boston American*, who had covered the mustering-out pay

fight with me. I was a Washington correspondent for the *Hearst Newspapers*, and, on instructions from our chief, William Randolph Hearst, we had devoted all our time to the day-by-day developments.

But May's threat made it my personal fight—and I know that Frank Reilly felt the same way. We believed in the GI Bill. We believed it was the answer to the problem of readjustment—and we knew that it was urgently needed. Through Walter Howey, one of his chief editors and advisors, Mr. Hearst offered all the facilities of his organization to help the Legion insure passage of the GI Bill.

The late Tod Sloan, political editor of the *Chicago Herald-American*, and I conveyed the offer to Commander Atherton. He accepted it.

"Mr. Hearst doesn't expect any credit for what he is able to do," we told the Commander. "His only interest is in seeing this bill passed."

Later, when the fight was over and the GI Bill became law, the Legion, in public resolutions of thanks, revealed the help that Mr. Hearst had given. It awarded him its coveted Distinguished Service Medal.

Three Hearst men, Frank Reilly, Roy Topper, crack promotion manager of the *Herald-American*, and I were assigned to the Legion's Washington Headquarters for the duration of the campaign. We functioned as aides in the Legion's Public Relations department. The Legionnaires accepted us completely; they made us a part of the team. We sat in on all conferences—we were in the fight every minute; and we shared all the heartaches and the joys of the long campaign.

One thing I want to make clear, however. While we were part of the team, it was the Legion that won the fight. Legion men carried the load; Legion men directed

GENERAL MISCHIEF

By S. B. STEVENS



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the campaign. We did whatever we could to help under their leadership.

The mustering-out pay campaign was the spectacular phase of the Legion's efforts in December and January of 1943-44.

But behind the scenes, the members of the Legion's special GI Bill committee were hard at work preparing the first draft of that measure. There was a hard, tedious job—and one they performed with amazing skill and speed.

They met first in Washington December 15, 1943, and by January 6 had completed the first draft of the bill. In those weeks they held an intensive series of meetings with authoritative figures in every field covered by the bill, men in and out of the government. When their task was done, the broad outlines of the bill were completed—never to be changed or abandoned through six months of continuous struggle. There were slight changes and amendments, to be sure—compromises on details that at times seemed heart-breaking. But never at any time was the main objective of the bill forgotten; never was it sacrificed to expediency, never yielded to any opposition.

The bill provided for:

1. Adequate hospitalization.
2. Prompt settlement of disability claims.
3. Review of discharges (a provision that was to become increasingly important.)
4. Mustering-out pay. (Eliminated from the GI Bill of Rights following its enactment separately by Congress.)
5. Educational opportunity.
6. Vocational and on-the-job training.
7. An effective Veterans' Employment, or Placement Service.
8. Readjustment allowances (unemployment compensation.)
9. Loans to aid the veteran in purchasing a home, farm or small business.
10. Concentration of all veterans' functions in the Veterans Administration, which was given top priority, second only

to the armed forces, in obtaining the personnel needed for efficient operation.

That was the GI Bill of Rights. That was the rock bottom. That much, the Legion said, *must* be passed. Its basic principle and purpose was expressed by Harry Colmery, Past National Commander, who more than once worked all night to draft the bill.

"The American Legion proposed this bill first because we believed it to be the duty, the responsibility and the desire of our grateful people to see to it that those who served actively in the armed services in this war not only should not be penalized as a result of their war service, but also that upon their return to civil life they should be aided in reaching that position which they might normally have expected to achieve had the war not interrupted their careers.

"And second, we urge its enactment as sound national policy, for the good of the nation."

Opportunity. That was the keynote of the GI Bill of Rights. It was no "treasury raid" on behalf of the veterans.

"The burden of war," Harry Colmery said, "falls on the citizen soldier, who has gone forth, overnight, to become the armored hope of humanity."

But the citizen soldier, when the war ended for him became a citizen again. He had to compete with other citizens who had not gone to war; citizens who had been working at their jobs while he was fighting. The Legion, through the GI Bill, proposed to restore the citizen soldiers, as nearly as possible, to a competitive position in the pursuits of normal civil life equal to that of those who had stayed home.

The Legion wanted no be-ribboned apple-peddlers after World War II. It had seen too many of those after the other war. It knew you couldn't eat medals and ribbons.

"Never again," Harry Colmery said, "do we want to see the honor and glory of our nation fade to the extent that her

men of arms, with despondent heart and palsied limb, totter from door to door, bowing their souls to the frozen bosom of reluctant charity."

That was our bill—and I know my Legionnaire friends will forgive me if I, who could never be one of them, who only stood in the sidelines to help where I could—use the possessive pronoun "our." I can never think of it in any other way.

But the completed bill needed a name; a name to fire the imagination of America; a name that would be a fighting slogan in itself. Jack Cejnar, the Legion's acting Director of Public Relations, gave it that.

"It's a bill of rights," Jack, shrewd former newspaperman who knows the public pulse, said, the day after John Stelle's committee had finished the first draft. His eyes lighted at the words.

"That's it," he almost shouted. "The GI Bill of Rights!"

The name was something close to genius. It was short, punchy, easily grasped. It told the whole story—and it became a fighting slogan from coast to coast. In the official records of Congress, the measure was the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944." But to millions of Americans, to the parents, wives, sweet-hearts and friends of the veterans, and to the veterans themselves, it was the GI Bill of Rights—then and ever afterward.

It was not a hastily prepared measure. Before the educational provisions were written, the Legion had conferred with representatives of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, the National Education Association, the American Council on Education, and other leading educational groups.

Into the title on loans went the suggestions of real estate associations, building and loan associations, the Federal Housing Administration, leading bankers and other important financial organizations. But the man behind the loan provision, the man who prompted it and fought for it, was Bob McCurdy of Pasadena, California. It was not, in its final form, exactly as he wanted it. But Bob, more than anyone else, is responsible for the fact that it is there at all.

Outstanding help came from Stan Rector, then chairman of the legislative committee of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, an official group representing the States, and from the late Bob Leach, president of Unemployment Benefit Advisors, an unofficial firm working closely with the state agencies and with private employers, an organization which Stan Rector has headed since Bob Leach died.

They were on the team, too. Stan worked long hours with the Legion committee, and with Harry Colmery in particular, in preparing the titles on Veterans' Placement, and unemployment compensation.

The state representatives—and the Legion as well—were determined that veteran's placement, unemployment compensation, and educational opportunities should be set up in a manner compatible with existing state systems. They were determined that the veterans should not become entangled in new, costly and con-



fusing federal bureaucracies and agencies.

"We were particularly concerned," Stan said, "over employment. The federal government had 'borrowed' the state employment services, but the States were anxious to get them back. We didn't want anything in the bill that would make that more difficult."

And, through a long, and at times discouraging fight, that principle was adhered to.

After all that mass of material had been gathered from experts in and out of the Legion, the Legion's committee faced the task of studying it, and selecting from it the principles that should be incorporated in the GI Bill.

The members of the Legion's committee themselves were not always in agreement at first, and several ardent discussions resulted. But the discussions were always quickly settled in a spirit of splendid team work — exemplified by Bob McCurdy, who, after arguing strongly over one point, suddenly gave in, saying:

"How foolish it is to argue!"

But it was Harry Colmery who, in the end, did the seemingly super-human task of taking the material selected by the committee, and drafting it in the form of a bill. As John Stelle said:

"Harry Colmery jelled all our ideas into words."

Colmery's hand wrote the bill—Stelle was the driver who led the fight for its passage.

The Legion, and its special committee, were well aware of the magnitude of the task it faced in seeking enactment of the bill. It was an "omnibus bill," incorporating many topics, many aspects of the veteran's problem.

"No such all-inclusive omnibus bill has ever passed Congress," the Legion was told. "Your bill will be lost in committee jealousies and jurisdictional strife. Tear it apart—submit it piece by piece, and you'll have a better chance of getting it through."

The problem of committee jealousies was a very real one, particularly in the House. Normally, the educational provisions should have gone to the House Committee on Education; home, farm and business loans to the House Banking and Currency Committee; readjustment allowances (unemployment compensation) to the Ways and Means Committee, most powerful committee in the House; and the sections providing for review of discharges, a purely military affair, to the Military Affairs and Naval Affairs Committees.

Congressional committees are traditionally jealous of their prerogatives and jurisdiction. In addition to those committee problems, many members of Congress had introduced their own pet measures for veterans' rehabilitation. There were, it was estimated, more than 640 bills before Congress treating with some phase of the problem, many of them related to various aspects of the GI Bill of Rights.

The President himself, on July 29, and again in October, had spoken of veterans' needs, and had suggested many of the principles of the GI Bill. But, until the Legion wrapped the entire program into a single package, until the Legion began

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Dallas, Texas, switched because Calvert is uniformly smoother.

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SAMMY CORENSEN
San Francisco, Calif., prefers Calvert for quality and value.



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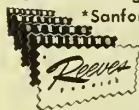
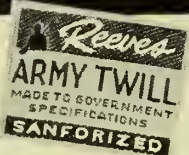
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its historic fight for the GI Bill, little or nothing had been done to translate those various proposals into law.

The Legion had no intention of tearing the bill apart. To do so would have violated the very heart of the Legion's policy: that the problems of the readjustment and rehabilitation of the returning veterans was a unified problem; one that had to be treated by one committee of the House and Senate, and by a single governmental agency, the Veterans Administration.

Each veteran was a single, living being. You couldn't tear him up and scatter him about Washington. And to permit a kaleidoscope of conflicting and confusing government bureaus to administer to his problems would only have repeated the fiasco that followed World War I. There had to be one place the veteran could go for an answer to all his problems—and one bill to assure concerted, uniform provision for his needs.

Through all those conflicting influences of committee jurisdiction, of the pride of individual Congressmen in their pet measures, the Legion's committee had to steer a difficult, tortuous path. It had to prove that the veteran's interests would best be served by concentrating on the GI Bill of Rights—a job calling for the highest diplomacy at times.

"It's a wonder," Frank Sullivan said later, "that the State Department didn't grab us all for their top-notch diplomats. After that job, international affairs would have looked easy."

Amazingly enough, only one Congressman carried a jurisdictional fight to the floor of the House: Graham A. Barden, of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Committee on Education. Even then, his objection was not so much to the House Committee on Veterans Legislation taking jurisdiction, as it was a reflection of an honest belief that the educational provisions of a bill proposed by his committee were superior. The Legion did not agree, particularly with a provision in

the Barden bill placing control of veterans' education in a new federal bureau. In the end, the Legion's opinion prevailed, though Mr. Barden offered several amendments to the GI Bill which were accepted by the House when the bill was passed.

The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 10th of January, by John Rankin, chairman of the Committee on Veterans Legislation, and Edith Nourse Rogers, members of the committee. It was introduced in the Senate on the following day, by Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, chairman of the veterans' subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, and the Legion's first National Commander, with Senators Tom Connally of Texas, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Walter F. George of Georgia, Owen Brewster of Maine, Chan Gurney of South Dakota, Scott W. Lucas and C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois, Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, and Hattie M. Caraway of Arkansas as co-sponsors.

Too much credit cannot be given to Bennett Clark for the unflagging zeal with which he fought for the GI Bill until it was passed. It was through the efforts of Bennett Clark that the bill had such clear sailing in the Senate—for he took the lead in reconciling the many views of individual Senators in that body. He never quit, never eased up, until the GI Bill had been enacted into law.

"Into this master plan for federal veterans' legislation," the Legion said in a press release announcing introduction of the bill, "The American Legion has written the lessons of its 25 years of experience in dealing with every problem of rehabilitating ex-servicemen."

Meanwhile, the Legion was mobilizing all its forces in anticipation of the fight we were sure would develop. *The National Legionnaire* sounded the keynote of that fight:

"Let the members of Congress know that every one of the Legion's 1,250,000 members are behind this bill. Let every

IMP-ULSES

By Ponce de Leon



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Congressman know that the Legion demands its passage, and that Legionnaires will not forget those who fail them in this vital issue.

"We need the help of every American citizen."

We knew that the story of the GI Bill had to be carried to every State, every town, every family in America. And, working under Jack Cejnar's direction, we prepared the tools to do that: tools which were wielded by Legionnaires throughout the country.

We recorded a series of one-minute radio "spot announcements," containing messages from wounded sailors, soldiers and marines — and from the National Commander. More than 400 of these were distributed to the Departments, and by them to local Posts, who "sold" them to their radio stations.

From coast to coast, those announcements filled the air, telling over and over again the story of the GI Bill of Rights, and the needs of the men and women who were fighting for America.

More than 125 two-minute motion picture "trailers" were prepared as well — Roy Topper worked hard and long at these and the radio announcements — with pictures of the fighting at Salerno and Tarawa. They closed with compelling appeals for public backing for the bill. These, too, were used by local Posts, and were given broad and effective use in local theaters.

Every aspect of the bill was covered in

news releases, sent to newspapers throughout the country. The press cooperation was tremendous. Hundreds of newspapers printed blanks, urging their readers to fill them out and send them to their Congressmen. Editorial support was almost universal, finding its expression in terms such as these:

"Sensible, fair and workable." "This bill seems to us to be based on sound principles and to deserve public support." "The country is glad to see such a bill." "Every man and woman in the United States should vigorously support The American Legion's campaign for a 'GI Bill of Rights' for simple justice for America's fighting men." "An enlightened approach to the veteran's problem." "It is built on fairness and need." "The program should be enacted quickly."

On the walls of one of the biggest rooms in the Washington headquarters, we mounted a huge chart, bearing the name of every Senator and Congressman, listed by States, and we began a running poll of Congressional opinion.

Frank Reilly conducted the poll. Day after day, he sat at a telephone in Legion headquarters, calling the House and Senate Office Buildings.

"Hello, Senator," he'd say. "We are making a survey of opinion on the GI Bill of Rights. Would you tell me how you stand on it?"

When he had his answer, Frank would go to the chart, and make a crayon mark classifying the legislator as "Yes," "No."

or "Doubtful." Frank kept at that grind day after day. He came to hate that telephone.

But the chart was the yardstick by which we measured the progress of our campaign. Gradually, as Frank completed it, it began to reveal an undercurrent of opposition to the GI Bill — an undercurrent that was confined to a minority of Congress, but was none the less deep-seated and dangerous.

Every afternoon, we had a council of war before the chart; John Stelle, Frank Sullivan, Bob Sisson, Sam Rorex, and other members of the committee who chanced to be present; Jack Cejnar, Frank Reilly, Roy Topper and I. Frank Reilly would report:

"I'm running into some resistance in . . ." he'd name a State, perhaps two or three.

Stelle, Sullivan, Sission and the others had just come back from the Capitol, where they'd been doing their "Fuller brush act," going from door to door, fighting, cajoling, pleading for votes. Perhaps they'd challenge Frank's report.

"I saw Senator X," John Stelle would say. "He's for us."

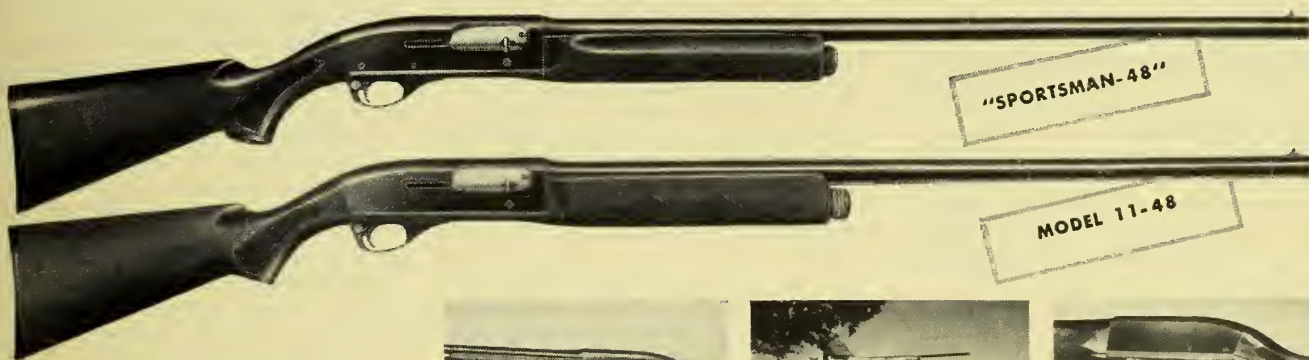
Frank Reilly would shake his head.

"When I telephoned him," he would reply, "he was hesitant."

Stelle and the others might argue for a moment. But we couldn't take chances. If there was any doubt about where a member of either House stood, we had to mark him off as questionable.

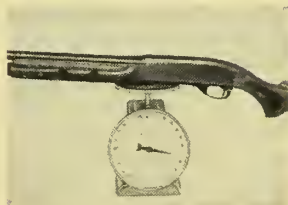
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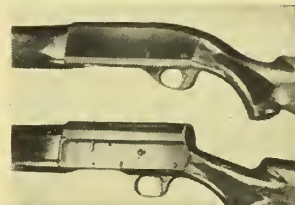
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At the end of the conference, each night, telegrams would go out to Legion officials in the States, or districts, in which the doubtful votes were found. The telegrams would give names, and urge the local Legion forces to direct a flood of public opinion against the hesitant legislator.

Sometimes the Legion officers back home would challenge us. They'd send back a wire, saying:

"Entire Congressional delegation promised support of GI Bill."

But we couldn't take chances with promises such as that. It was easy for a Congressman to make promises to people who might be a thousand miles away—promises he might not keep. We had to go by the chart. So new wires would go out—and the Congressmen would begin to hear from the folks back home. The truth was that, when the chips were down, it was the Legionnaires back home—the Departments and Posts—that supplied the drive that insured passage of the bill. It was their victory.

Sometimes, a member of Congress would grow resentful of the pressure put upon him by his constituents: would protest against "the powerful Legion lobby," and against what often was called "pressure tactics." But those protests were quickly answered from the floor of the House itself. Rep. Fred Busbey of Illinois was one of those who defended the Legion, saying:

"I do not know what they have reference to by that 'powerful lobby,' unless it may have been the energy that has been displayed by members of The American Legion in behalf of the men and women serving our country in this war."

Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers added:

"With reference to calling it a lobby, . . . it seems to me it is an all-over-the-country lobby."

She was right, of course. All we had to do was carry the story of the GI Bill of Rights to the people. They did the rest.

The bill had powerful support, apart from the public. General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, gave it his wholehearted approval. Throughout the country city councils, legislatures and other public and private groups adopted resolutions urging its passage.

The weight of America's educational experts was thrown behind it on February 15, when Dr. George F. Zook, president of the American Council of Education, appeared before the sub-committee of the Senate finance committee, representing 21 leading educational associations.

"The United States Government has a grave responsibility to offer educational advantages to the members of the armed services after this war," he said. "This is the least we can do for those whose education has been so rudely interrupted."

"In that respect, we agree emphatically with the provisions of this bill."

"Each man should be permitted to select the type of education he desires. In that we agree with this bill."

"It is important, too, that students be allowed to select their own educational institutions in accordance with their own requirements. We are emphatically in ac-

cord with that provision of the bill, too."

But powerful opposition to the bill was mobilizing, as well.

The Army and Navy objected to some provisions, particularly to a section establishing a board to review the nature of discharges—a thing, the military representatives said, which had never been permitted.

There was a reason for the inclusion of that provision in the GI Bill of Rights.

The story of Ray is part of that reason. Ray enlisted as an apprentice seaman in the Navy the day after Pearl



Harbor. He was sent to training school, and assigned to the U.S.S. Quincy.

On October 14, 1942, Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, sent a letter to Ray's father. It read:

"The Navy Department deeply regrets to inform you that your son, Raymond, seaman, second class, was wounded as the result of enemy action while attached to the U.S.S. Quincy, August 9, 1942. His immediate whereabouts has not been determined."

If Admiral Jacobs did not know where Ray was, someone else did. He was in the U.S. Naval Hospital at San Diego. On January 25, 1943, someone from the hospital wrote the father:

"Your son, Raymond, has been a patient in the hospital for the treatment of a nervous disability since October 14. [A strange coincidence of dates.]

"This is to advise you that he appeared before a board of medical survey on January 14, 1943, and that his discharge from the service has been recommended."

Ray's discharge was dated February 23, 1943. It said that he was discharged from the service as "undesirable."

Just that. Undesirable. He had committed an unforgivable breach of discipline. Wounded, his nerves wracked by the hell of war, he had wanted to see his folks at home. He had gone AWOL from

the hospital while awaiting the discharge he knew he was to get.

For that he was branded as "undesirable!"

Another letter, from Admiral Jacobs to Rep. Rogers, explained:

"This man is not entitled to an honorable discharge certificate, which is given as a testimonial of fidelity and obedience."

"This discharge was the type of discharge his record warranted."

"The bureau is without authority to alter its records to show that served honorably and was honorably discharged from the service."

Because a sick boy—who was to be discharged anyway—wanted to see the folks back home, he was to carry the stigma of "undesirable" throughout his life! Absentees in war industries suffered no such blackballing for life. Real deserters in the services were given trials. But Ray was automatically and permanently "undesirable."

Ray's case was not an isolated one. There were thousands like it. Nor was it confined to the Navy. The Army did things like that, too: condemned combat heroes to go through life under a cloud, without the veteran's most precious possession, his honorable discharge.

A man court-martialed for a serious offense; a man given a dishonorable discharge, might appeal. But these men, given intermediate "administrative" discharges, a type called "blue" by the Army, neither honorable nor dishonorable, could not.

On March 9, after representatives of the War and Navy Departments had appeared before Congressional committees to oppose this and other sections of the bill, John Stelle invited their representatives to meet with the Legion at the Legion's headquarters in Washington. He specified that they come prepared to reach a definite agreement on all disputed sections of the bill.

The conference lasted for more than six hours. At last the Army and Navy representatives—fifteen officers in all—started to get up.

"We'll have to confer with our superiors," they said.

John Stelle exploded.

"Gentlemen," he said, his face purple, his fist pounding the table, "our understanding was that you would come here with authority to reach a decision. If I had known that you didn't have that authority, I wouldn't have wasted the time of my committee here tonight."

"The provisions we have been discussing are important to the men who have been fighting our battles. The American Legion proposes to see that this bill is passed—and passed as it stands."

The War and Navy Departments supported the bill.

But the Legion was not satisfied with the provision for review of discharges alone. The GI Bill was so drafted that its benefits applied to all those discharged "under conditions other than dishonorable." The Army and Navy had opposed that, too. They wanted it to apply only to those discharged "under honorable conditions."

But they accepted the Legion's posi-

tion on honorable discharges, as well.

The most amazing — and the earliest — opposition came from the Washington representatives of smaller veteran's organizations — organizations with a combined membership of little more than a third that of The American Legion.

On February 16, Omar B. Ketchum, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; Millard W. Rice, of the Disabled American Veterans; Frank Haley, of the Military Order of the Purple Heart; and W. M. Floyd, National Commander of the Regular Veterans Organization, sent a joint open letter opposing the GI Bill of Rights, to every member of the House and Senate. It was addressed to Senator Bennett Champ Clark, and it began:

"Everything that glitters is not gold."

It continued:

"Your committee and the Congress may be interested to know that there is a serious question in the minds of some veterans' groups as to whether the so-called GI Bill of Rights . . . is a sound and equitable solution to the problems and needs of World War II veterans.

"Our nation's first responsibility should be to those who have suffered physical and/or mental handicaps by reason of military or naval service." It called upon Congress "not to be stampeded into hasty

and possible unwise legislation," and concluded:

"Let us not have another example of 'act in haste and repent in leisure'."

It was a stunning, incredible letter.

Incredible that The American Legion should, even by implication, be accused of overlooking the needs of disabled veterans.

The Legion which, alone, had made the fight for mustering-out pay; had made a comprehensive survey of the misery, the delay and neglect suffered by disabled veterans after their discharge; which had presented the story of that "national disgrace" to the Congress and the country; which had placed their needs before everything else, before the GI Bill, before every other consideration!

The implication that The American Legion had forgotten its disabled comrades was, to me, outrageous.

But the letter served one unfortunate purpose. It gave an excuse to those in Congress who were opposed to doing anything for the veteran — gave them encouragement, and a show of reason for making their opposition more open, vocal and effective.

"See," they could and did say, "even the veterans oppose the GI Bill of Rights."

(Continued Next Month)

WILL GLASS DO THAT?

(Continued from page 21)

undergoing a revolution under the skills of science. Other elements are carefully plucked from the atomic table and put into new glass formulas. One company alone, Corning Glass Works, developed 50,000 different formulas.

One of them gives the Vycor brand glasses which withstand the ice-and-molten-metal test. These glasses are 96 per cent silica, as close to pure sand as glass makers have been able to get. They stand the shock of temperature change because of their extremely low coefficient of expansion.

This glass distributes heat evenly, and is used in some gas ranges as a smooth plate to protect the burners and to keep small pans from tipping over. A cover of Vycor brand glass on a small electric grill gives you a good cooking surface, and still protects the heating element. Cold water accidentally spilled on the hot glass just sizzles but can't do a whit of damage.

Glass is supposed to shed water. But "thirsty glass" loves to drink in moisture. Put a damp finger on this glass, and your finger sticks to it. It's thirsty because it's filled with tiny holes, about a fifth of a millionth of an inch in diameter. It's so porous that a piece big enough to be covered by your finger and thumb has more than 2,000 square inches of surface area.

This thirsty glass is the Vycor brand glass at an earlier stage. At first the glass is soft and easily worked. Then when certain fluxes are leached out, it becomes porous or thirsty. When it's heated, the thirsty glass shrinks evenly, closing up all the holes, and becomes the tough Vycor brand glass. Thirsty glass itself promises to become useful in taking moisture out of the air, in drying gases, and possibly as a filter to trap viruses,

the tiniest of all disease organisms.

Glass, as everyone knows, is one of the best electrical insulators. But readers probably soon will be able to buy a glass coffee maker that turns this idea completely upside down. This percolator is an invisible glass stove all by itself. Corning tested the first experimental models this spring.

This new percolator is a good strong glass coated on the bottom with a skin of metallic oxide only 15 millionths of an inch thick. You can see through this skin. It conducts electricity, but resists enough to get hot, fast. Water starts to bubble in 50 seconds, and the glass works up a temperature of 660 degrees. The bowl rests on a plastic base, touching contact points to bring in the current from a wall plug when a safety switch is tripped. The electric skin is tougher than the glass, and the whole percolator is simplicity itself to wash and clean.

From electric glass you may some day have wall panels to heat bathrooms, or even transparent electric toasters. Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company researchers made automobile windshields of electric glass for easy de-icing during winter. They worked, but you have to have an alternating current generator. This glass is being used in the wheel room of a steamship on Alaska runs, and in airport control towers to ground electrical charges generated by stray radio frequency waves.

Glass from another magical Corning formula captures pictures, in colors and with three-dimensional effect. It prints photographs that run all the way through the solid clear glass. They won't fade, wilt or tear. Portraits look warm and life-like. Landscape scenes can be given a

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natural depth effect. You can have goblets or dinner plates with your favorite picture or your initials printed inside the glass. Or cocktail trays with a photographic scene inside.

This is photo-sensitive glass. Its secret lies in invisible metallic oxides dissolved in the glass during its manufacture. Printing a picture is easy. The negative is placed on the glass and ultraviolet light is shined through. The glass still looks perfectly transparent when the negative is removed. But when the glass is heated in an oven, the picture develops inside and through the glass. The length of exposure to ultraviolet determines how deep each portion of the picture will penetrate into the glass.

This glass is the latest word in indirect lighting. Pictures of a fine mesh or screen are printed inside panels of the glass. The screen appears as criss-crossing opalescent lines running through the 1/8th inch thick glass. Each square or cell becomes a channel for light rays. Hold this glass up to a light, and the rays are channeled straight through the cells. But turn the panel at an angle of 45 degrees or more, and the direct rays are diffused inside each square. The light reaching your eyes is soft and diffused, without glare.

These panels cover light bulbs and fluorescent lamps recessed in the ceiling. Light shines directly down on the kitchen table or office desk. But to anyone looking at the light from an angle, the pane is a soft white opal. The panel of Fota-Lite Glass protects the bulb from dirt and dust, and can be cleaned easily.

Glass research men are outwitting sunlight, too. Ultraviolet light streaming through a window causes fading of many kinds of material. But 99.98 per cent of the U. V. light is soaked up by the Golden Plate Glass of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

If you use a sun-lamp, you want glass that transmits ultraviolet. And one of Corning's Vycor brand glasses lets about 80 per cent of it through—about a third more than other special ultraviolet glasses. It doesn't solarize or get tired on the job. Result, more efficient sun-tan lamps or germicidal lamps emitting ultraviolet light to kill bacteria in the air.

Other special glasses block out or transmit the infrared or heat rays of the sun. For coolness in rooms with big windows and sun exposure, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company developed Solex, which lets in less than 43 per cent of the total solar heat. Interiors of rooms are said to be 10 to 20 per cent cooler. The glass window has a restful greenish tint. In the opposite line of duty, Libbey-Owens-Ford produces a heat absorbing glass, now being used in one of the houses heated by the sun's energy.

Glass is fragile—most of it. But special heat tempered glasses try to imitate steel in toughness. A hollow cylinder of one such glass, only a quarter of an inch thick, is so tough that it will hammer a six-inch nail into a block of wood without cracking or even raising burrs on the glass.

Doors and shelves are made of Pittsburgh's heat-tempered Herculite Glass,

which has four to five times the strength of ordinary plate glass. Carrara structural glass, from the same company, is used in coal chutes that stand up better than steel chutes. This glass now is being made in units, in 10 different colors, for easy installation in walls of bathrooms and kitchens.

Fiberglas, from Owens Corning Fiberglas Corp., is made into curtains that can be laundered in the usual way to re-

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AM-10



(From October, 1932 A. L. M.)

move ink, rust and lipstick stains. Sunlight won't fade them, and they won't burn. Rot-proof fiberglass yarns make tops for convertibles that won't balloon, stretch, shrink, fade or mildew. There are lightweight fiberglass tiles that absorb sound. Glass blocks, for light and beauty, are moving more and more into home construction. Each block is hollow, with an air space to aid in insulation.

Foamglas, glass blown up into blocks full of gas cells, provides lightweight insulation against cold, heat and moisture. Made by Pittsburgh-Corning Corp., this glass is finding wide use for insulating walls and roofs, as a foundation for homes without basements, and as bottom insulation for radiant heating pipes.

You can have a mirror which is both a window and a mirror. Put it in your front door, and you can see who's calling, while the unsuspecting friend or salesman sees only his own reflection. The maid can glance into the dining room, unobserved, to learn when to serve the next course.

With it, you don't have to open the oven door to see how the roast is doing. One stove maker sets this mirror-window, made by Libby-Owens-Ford, into the oven door. Switch on a light inside the oven, and you can see your roast. When the light is off, the glass panel is a perfect mirror. Whether the glass is a mirror or window depends on which side has the brighter illumination.

Glass and a plastic go to sea now in one-piece molded boats with hulls that won't scratch, scuff, or yield to fungi, termites or ship worms. Glass makers offer you folding glass for good rear vision in convertibles, glass springs, nuts and bolts, and glass weather-stripping that can be pushed into cracks around doors, windows and screens. They've turned their talents to mass production of television tubes, with machinery, even up to the 20-inch size, and now are turning out optical blanks by mass production methods.

If you could make steel without iron, you would have something as unusual as the sandless glass of the Eastman Kodak Company. There's no silica or sand at all in this new optical glass. Tungsten, tantalum and lanthanum oxides substitute for it. This glass is much heavier and denser than silica glasses. As a lens, it bends light more. This means you can photograph a wider area and get a sharper picture over the entire area. It's especially good for color photography.

But glass makers don't have the corner on new wonders with glass. Lawrence Vita, a Long Island builder, liked Pittsburgh's idea of Twindows—Double glazed insulating window. But they are heavy and have to be fixed in position, while you get ventilation elsewhere.

So he designed automatic windows. A flip of a switch and the double-glazed window is raised or lowered into a recess in the wall. Best of all, a screen unrolls and follows into place at the same time. The automatic windows could be installed in homes already built, Vita says. No more of that semi-annual chore of exchanging storm windows and screens.

THE END



From where I sit *by Joe Marsh*

But Curly "Knows What The Score Is"!

Was over at Doc Sherman's drug store yesterday, listening to the World Series on the radio. Curly Lawson wanders in and says: "How about a chocolate malted, Doc?"

"Sorry, Curly," says Doc, "can't make you a malted for a while yet." "What's the idea?" Curly asks. "Well," says Doc, "most of the folks want to hear the game and the mixer makes too much noise." Curly thinks a moment and says, "Okay with me, Doc—I'll take a chocolate soda!"

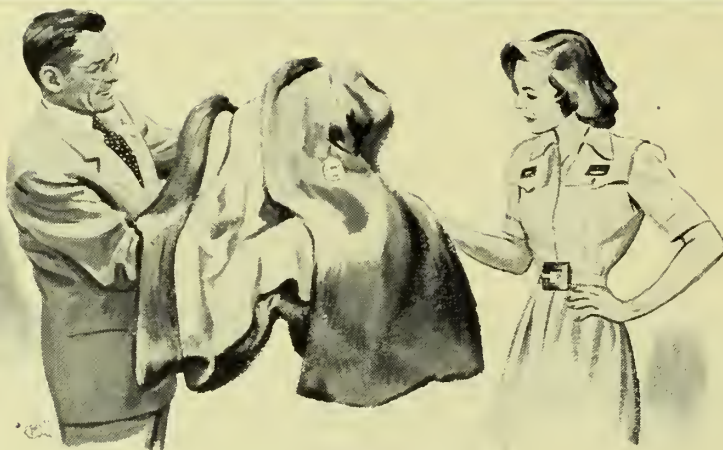
This shows how tolerant folks can be. Doc showed his respect for how the majority felt; Curly was big enough not to insist on his malted even though he isn't fond of baseball.

From where I sit, willingness to respect the other people's feelings is important in a Democracy. If we're tolerant of a person's like for baseball or a glass of temperate beer, we've come a long way on the right road . . . the road to a better America, that is!

Joe Marsh



WHAT THE HECK IS A NUTRIA?



NO TRICK NAME for rabbit, nutria is a new fur-bearer in our land

By BYRON W. DALRYMPLE

RECENTLY a rural Iowa youngster tending his muskrat trapline caught a creature which neighbors who saw it agreed simply didn't exist. It looked somewhat like a muskrat—but it weighed twenty-five pounds!

Its fur was dark amber, its tail long, round, and covered with flat bristles. It made strange grunting noises. Bared in its short-eared, guinea-pig-like head were four immense, reddish-orange incisor teeth. Its front legs were small and short, its hind legs long and powerful, with webbed feet. It hopped about clumsily, quite unlike a muskrat.

A local naturalist finally cleared up the mystery—in a way. It was, he said, a *coy-pu*, or nutria, on its home grounds usually called a South American beaver. Early Spanish settlers in South America had dubbed the animal "nutria" because it slightly resembled a European otter, and nutria is Spanish for otter. However, *coy-pu* was correct, a native South American rodent closely related to the *agouti*.

That made everything just fine. In plain English, now, what was this furry Latin whatzis doing in an Iowa swamp?

Iowans were not wrestling the *coy-pu* puzzle alone. In Washington, Oregon, Michigan and Ohio nutrias were reported. A colony was discovered in New Mexico, others along Texas' Gulf Coast. But the center of nutria excitement was Louisiana, where bayou natives sold over 18,000 pelts last season!

With top quality pelts bringing \$10, and scarce nutria coats for ladies selling for upward of \$2,000, the nutria was big news. Civilization was decimating fur-bearers. Our wild-fur industry needed a shot in the arm. The nutria invasion might turn into a bonanza.

In the Louisiana bayou country, where nutrias build grass houses, and where there is abundant marsh vegetation for food, and nothing they can harm, they are especially welcome. There were, however, a few fretful souls in the Northwest's irrigated farming districts, where

nutrias make large burrow systems in lake and stream banks. Nutrias could do great damage to dams, reservoirs, irrigation systems, and crops unless controlled. And since they have spread over various climates, control appears difficult now.

The nutria's present success story is the result of an odd succession of bonanzas and defeats unique in the annals of wildlife. When Spanish settlers came to temperate South America, they found marshes teeming with nutrias. The pink flesh, when roasted, tasted like suckling pig. It became a staple native dish, later appeared in city restaurants, where it is still considered a delicacy. Nutria fur was enthusiastically received in the world market, where its scarcity, compared to other furs, kept the price high.

In contrast to other pelts, the belly fur is of better quality than the back. This is because mother nutria wears her mammary glands, of all places, along the side of her back. With this unique milk dispensary system, she can refuel the youngsters as she feeds or swims.

As the annual South American nutria catch grew, so did the market for fine furs. By the turn of the century the nutria had decreased alarmingly. Foresighted fortune hunters began to buy live-trapped nutrias, and to attempt raising them. In Europe, by the late 1920's, a nutria pelt brought \$14 as compared to \$100 a pair for live animals!

South America, belatedly, began establishing her own nutria farms. Then Canada got in, U.S. fur farmers were next. Plainly, so prolific an animal, with such simple tastes in board and abode, was a cinch to make a quick million. Thus the nutria found its way domestically into widely scattered regions of the U. S.

No owner thought then of fur. Breeding-stock business was too lucrative—or would be, excited farmers knew, as soon as their animals multiplied. Fortunes were no further away than the length of a nutria's tail.

Soon, however, the bonanza began to look green in the gills. Captive nutria did not bear many young. The few young never grew as large as their wild ancestors. Meanwhile, inroads upon wild South American animals had brought the stock source almost to extinction. The nutria fur trade was at a standstill. Shrewd farmers knew it was now time to unload, cash in, and get out. But a nutria's tail proved to be longer than it had seemed. When the furs reached the market, fortunes dissolved into calamity. One little oversight had broken the back of the bonanza. No one had bothered to learn what made wild nutria fur so excellent, and how to duplicate it in domestication. Alas, farm-raised furs proved to be little more valuable than rabbit skins!

Sale possibilities of so-called breeding stock immediately evaporated. By 1940 the party was over. What to do with the worthless animals! Here and there floods helped solve the problem by ripping out fences. One owner in Washington turned his pets loose, hoping they'd die an easy death. A Louisiana fur farmer released fifty pairs as an experiment. Small operators in many sections simply left their stock to shift for itself. No animal so diffi-

cult to deal with would get far on its own in a strange land.

But what man often finds impossible, Nature does without breathing hard. Almost immediately big healthy nutrias turned up in Louisiana traps. Presently catches were reported 60 miles from the release point. The same story was repeated in other states, the animals swiftly spreading, their numbers annually growing. The government now undertook detailed nutria studies.

Thus it begins to look as if the natural history books will have to be rewritten to include this new U. S. mammal of the bonanza-or-bust school. While conservationists bemoan the fact that other furbearers are declining, the poor, downtrodden nutria who just got through deducing one set of fortune hunters, is moving toward a date with the next crew.

His fur? Now that he's got what he

wanted, it's just as good as it was in the first place! All that's needed is for trappers to learn to handle it properly. Nutria fur makes up into one of the most beautiful of the world's wild furs. For women wishing the best in a fur coat of fine texture, exciting color and softness, and long-wearing quality, few furs excel the nutria. Anyone who has the price can have mink, but unquestionably nutria will be rare for years to come, for the world demand will probably always far outstrip supply. A nutria coat is not only beautiful, but different and unusual. And it is, too, a coat which flaunts its value to anyone who knows furs. From \$1400 to \$1700 is the average price, with ankle length coats of the best pelts running to \$2000 or over, which means a lot of country lads and a lot of city lassies have a real break coming, one of these days.

THE END

SOUND OFF!

(Continued from page 8)

32 ballplayers pictured in the July Legion Magazine? I handed the magazine and a pencil to a 16-year-old boy last night and told him I knew one of the men because his nickname is "Preacher" and Salem, Ark. is practically next door to us. Without a moment's hesitation, this boy wrote names in the blanks and added most of the first names and some outstanding trait such as the color of their hair. He said he wasn't sure of No. 20. I helped him check them and No. 20 was the only one he missed. I am not a fan but I am amazed that a boy who has seen only one Major League game has read and listened to the radio until those players are his neighbors.

His name is Perry Sexton, he's a high school senior, the son of Rev. and Mrs. John Sexton, and he wants to be a ball player. He plays here on the Lions team and occasionally with the Legion team. He has tried out this summer and last at a training camp but he is still too young. But he'll keep on working at it.

Mrs. Birl Jones
West Plains, Mo.

You said it was impossible to get 30 to 32 right. Well, my husband did the impossible. Before he had a chance to see your magazine, I tore the two pages of pictures out and had him name the players. Upon completing the quiz, he was a little dubious about two or three of the players; however, I checked the quiz against your list on page 51 and found that he had done the impossible, named all thirty-two players. Although I sometimes get angry with my husband for burying himself in the sports page, I am quite proud of him, and would be interested in knowing why you said it was an impossibility.

Louise Reed
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

▼ Note the addresses of these friends who wrote in to us about the quiz.

The mail proves, we think, that baseball remains pre-eminently our National Game. Congratulations to those who had a high score. The Legion's Junior Baseball Program can be proud of its gradu-

ates who are in professional baseball. Pitkin promises that the football quiz in this issue is tougher.

Editors

NOT ALL GOT MUSTERING-OUT PAY

Commander Brown's article *Are We Big Enough For Our Job*, (August) says it was the Legion's fight before Congress which won mustering-out pay for every War Two veteran. . . . Thousands of War Two vets got no mustering-out pay. . . . Will you correct this statement?

W. C. Johnston
South Mound
Kansas

▼ Kick us. In tailoring the article for space we "edited" and did it with our left foot in this case.

Several classifications of War Two servicemen were ineligible for mustering-out pay. Most of them were ineligible for fairly reasonable causes, such as dishonorable discharges, pay-grade too high to require mustering-out help, service limited to cadet status, resignation of active duty to become cadet, duty inactive, placement on retired list, etc.

Most controversial exception was that men who were separated on their own initiative to seek employment were not eligible for mustering-out pay. This included chiefly that large group of "over-38s," many of whom performed loyal and rugged duty overseas before they were permitted to elect to leave the service because of their age to go into war jobs.

Historically, mustering-out pay came into being to cushion the return to civilian life of men who were held and turned loose at the discretion of the services, and who might be cast adrift at a time not of their choosing, without funds or work.

Presumably the "own initiative" discharges selected their time of discharge themselves and had ready employment. That's how it was, though a 40-year-old Seabee who charged the Japs on Momote Airstrip with a bulldozer may get little satisfaction from the historical explanation. See also current series in this magazine: "I Saw The GI Bill Written." Editors



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THE TRAITOR

(Continued from page 13)

and waved a gill. "Yeah?" he said. "What's in it for me?"

I looked at him and knew he'd tricked me. "You double-crossing bastard!" I said. "I'll get dynamite and —"

"What was that word you called me?" Alfred asked. His big eyes had a look of pure scientific interest. "I hate not to know things. But all I ever had was those grade school books, and some of them washed away before I could get to them."

"It's a kind of bird," I told him. "But considering the language you used when first hooked," I said, "and that remark about being a fish tout, those must have been some textbooks."

"There were a few funny books. Say, whatever happened to Dick Tracy?"

"Nothing like what is going to happen to you if I get my hands on you."

Alfred slipped off the lilypad into the water and floated there with his gills working. Then he propped his head on the pad again. "I'll make a deal with you," he said.

"Maybe," I said.

"There are a lot of bass in here," Alfred said. "Big, stupid bass. But no books."

"What?"

"I'll swap bass for books. You bring me some books to eat and I'll see you get all the fish you want." He sighed. "I haven't had a book in months now."

"What kind of book do you want?"

His round eyes got a gleam in them. "In what I read there was some mention of a man named Hitler. People didn't seem to like him much, but from the little I read he sounded like a mighty smart man. I think he wrote a book."

I said that in my office there was a copy of Mr. Hitler's book and that the next time I came out I would bring it. But Alfred just eyed me from his lilypad. "When you bring the book, you get the fish."

"You don't trust me?" I said.

"Ha!" Alfred said.

"You drive a mighty hard bargain."

"Ask anybody," Alfred said, "and you'll find you're right."

This was the sort of fish I could understand and deal with. So I said I would be back shortly and I drove into town and went up to my office. Leesa was at her desk typing. Her hair was black and her eyes were blue. I said, "Hello, Beautiful."

She said, "Good afternoon, Mr. McKechnie. I didn't expect you back."

"And yet you were working anyway," I said. "You are a remarkable secretary." I looked at her with vast approval. Her face was beautiful and her figure superb and her fingers were fast on the typewriter keys and there wouldn't be a misspelled word in the letter. "You are wonderful." I said. "I have to hurry now, but tonight you and I will discuss this matter in more detail. I'll pick you up about seven-thirty."

"No," Leesa said.

"What?" I said.

"I said, 'No'."

"You don't have a date," I said. Earlier in the day I'd heard her admit as much to some girl friend over the telephone. "So we'll go out to dinner at the Columbia, then to the Terrace, and then —"

"Thank you," Leesa said. "But no."

It didn't sound like the usual feminine no; it sounded as if she meant it. I considered this while I stepped over to the book case and found my copy of *Mein Kampf* and thumbed the pages a moment and shut the book again. "Look," I said, "what —"

She stopped typing. She said, "You are very handsome, Mr. McKechnie, and can be very charming when you wish, and you are such a smart young business man that you are well on your way toward a fortune, and all the mothers in town would just love for their daughters to go with you. Unfortunately, there seems to be quite a bit of talk about the daughters who do go with you for any length of time. Of course, it may not be true in some cases. But I prefer not to have the talk at all. And now," Leesa said, picking up her memo pad, "there was a call for you from old Mrs. Clark. She's made

up her mind to sell her home and wants you to phone."

"If she's decided to sell," I said, "it's because she has to. So I'll let her worry awhile. Not too long though, she might go to somebody else. And I want that property myself."

"Because when the Skreeburg Company comes here three months from now it will be worth several thousand more than you pay her for it."

"Exactly," I said.

"And old Mrs. Clark —" Leesa began to type again, hard, her head bent over the machine. "That's what I so admire about you, Mr. McKechnie."

"It's business," I said. "There's no need for you to get worked up about it."

She didn't say anything and I stuck the copy of *Mein Kampf* under my arm and went out.

I went back out to the creek and the pool by the oak hammock. I took two coins and rapped them together under the water and a moment later Alfred raised his head. He eyed the size of *Mein Kampf* greedily. "Throw it in," he said.

"Ha!" I said. "And leave you with two years' reading material — or eating material — and me with no fish." I tore out the first page of *Mein Kampf* and tossed it on the water. "Now get busy."

Alfred swam over and got the first paragraph down in two strikes. He stuck his head out of the water. "A page a fish."

"A page a fishing trip, and all the fish I want each time."

He let out a wail of protest. But he and I understood each other. We worked out a deal.

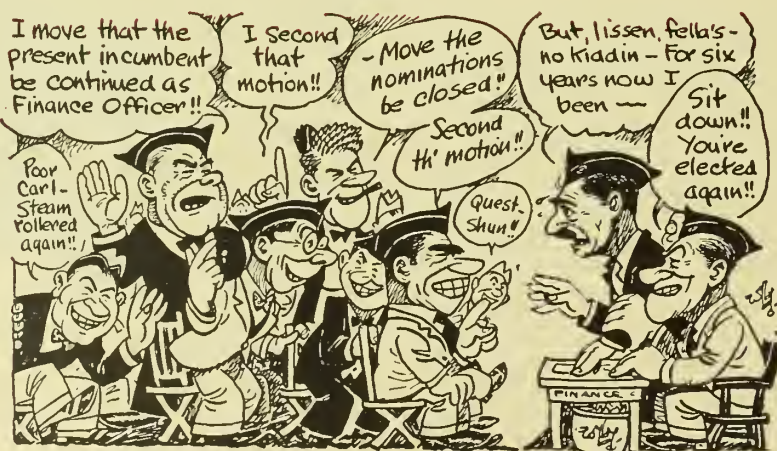
And so there was no trouble with my fishing after that. I got the fish I wanted when I wanted them, and Alfred had great contempt for the suckers he tricked into striking my plug. But in the office things weren't going well. The business was all right; business was fine: it seemed I could do business with everybody but Leesa. And Leesa was getting more and more important.

When she had first come to work for me she had been just another good looking girl, no more important than any other good looking girl. And I had been mighty sure of myself then. I had figured it would take me a month, maybe two; I had worked on the principle that a guy can get anything if he is smart and works hard enough and is willing to pay the price. Everything had its price: only sometimes a smart guy could get it cheaper.

Now Leesa had been in my office for five months, and I wasn't sure anymore. She was friendly, but nothing more. And I was finding it necessary to tell myself that a girl's looks don't change rapidly because she actually seemed prettier every time I looked at her. A man's head is growing soft when he begins to think such things, and I was not the softheaded type.

So I sat in my private office this afternoon and pondered these things until it was three o'clock and time for me to meet Tom Cornwall. I got up and opened the

WALLY



(From September, 1935 A.L.M.)

door to the outer office. "Leesa," I said. "Yes, Bob?"

"I'm taking the afternoon off. I'm going fishing with Tom Cornwall."

"You've been mighty lucky with your fishing lately."

"I know where to catch them. I'll bring some by your house for you and your mother. What size would you like?"

is sixty days past due today."

"He's having some trouble getting started out there," Leesa said.

"Sure," I said. "But there is a clause in his lease says when he gets sixty days behind I can close him out and hold his equipment for payment. So if that check isn't in the mail, you write him that I want the place vacated. At once. Then make out the papers for the sheriff and I'll sign them when I get back."

She quit grinning. The swimming pools in her eyes iced over. "Bob McKechnie, you know that Mr. O'Hannon will —"

"Only he's not going to have the chance. The lease has two years to run at seventy-five a month. And I can rent that place tomorrow for a hundred."

"And for twenty-five dollars a month you'd ruin a man who's doing his best?"

It was the kind of argument we'd had before and I started to get angry; at Leesa for being so stupid, and angry at myself for letting her make me half ashamed of what any fool could see was simply good business. I said, "Look, Baby. You have a soft heart and a beautiful face and I am crazy about you. But you don't know business. It's Max Wright who wants to rent that building, and I want to do him a favor."

"A favor?" Leesa said. "You wouldn't do your own grandmother a favor."

"Why should I? The old lady hasn't got a dime. But Max Wright is starting that beach development and there's going to be a lot of money in it for some smart realtor. That's me. Now," I said, "you just leave these things to me, Baby, and we'll be riding in yachts in another two years."

"I wouldn't ride with you in the same hearse!"

"Wait'll you see the yacht," I said. "You'll come around."

The ice in Leesa's eyes started to crack — not to melt but to get jagged and shiny. "You—" she said. "You—you believe that, don't you? You—" Her hand groped over the desk without her looking at it; it touched an inkbottle and closed on it and she swung it back over her head. I went out the door, fast.

I met Tom Cornwall and we headed for the creek with Tom yakking about what a great man he was with a rod and reel. I didn't pay any attention to him. "What's the matter?" he asked after awhile. "You worried about the bet?"

"No."

"You wouldn't want to double it, would you?"

"Okay," I said. It occurred to me I could have got odds from him, but somehow the money didn't seem important. I kept remembering how Leesa had looked saying, "You believe that, don't you? You—" "She was about to cry," I said.

"What?" Tom said.

"I said I want to hear you cry when we start fishing."

Tom looked at me strangely. "You sure you feel well?"

"No," I said. I parked the car. "Let's start fishing."

I had arranged with Alfred to meet us here and work upcreek with us. Alfred had been having some trouble with the fish thereabouts. "Those jerks," he said.



More Readers, More Legionnaires

Many Legion Posts make active use of **The American Legion Magazine** in recruiting new members. Does yours? Don't discard your old copies. They can be valuable in convincing other vets that they should be Legionnaires.

She grinned at me, and when she grinned those big blue eyes were like swimming pools in the summertime; I wanted to dive in and paddle around. "Don't tell me you can call your shots on the fish," she said.

"Sure I can. I—" I had never told anybody about Alfred; if that word ever got around he'd have had more books than the public library. But now I wanted to tell Leesa. "Look," I said, "why don't you go with me sometime? Say Saturday afternoon?"

She hesitated, and then she said, "Fine. I'd like to."

It was the first date she'd ever given me, and I was surprised at my own reaction. I felt like a school boy who has made a date with the prettiest girl in town and is suddenly smothered in confusion over what to do about it. I hadn't felt that in ten years; maybe I'd never felt that way at all. I said, "Swell! Good! I've — I've got to hurry now. I bet Tom Cornwall I'd catch two fish to his one." (I'd made the plan with Alfred the day before; he was to scare the fish off Tom's line and put them on mine. It had cost me twelve extra pages of *Mein Kampf*, but I figured them cheap for the hundred bucks I'd take from Tom.)

I was so excited I almost forgot the O'Hannon business, but remembered it as I was going out the door and I turned back. "There may be a check from Mr. O'Hannon in the afternoon mail. His rent

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"They're suspicious, but they haven't got sense enough to know what's happening to them." So now I knelt at the water's edge and under pretense of washing my hands I rapped two coins together under the water. Across the creek Alfred came to the surface and rolled lazily. Just as he went under I saw him wink one eye.

"Oh Brother!" Tom whispered. "That's the one for me!" He cast, and I saw Alfred swirl and make a rush for his plug and then jump clean over it. As he went over it I could have sworn I heard him laugh.

I cast. I let the plug rest and moved it a couple of times and the fish bit. Then just as I started to reel him in it happened. The whole surface of the pool turned black and the water lashed about. Tom was shouting. "Look out! Alligator! My God, what—?" From every direction fish were rushing toward one spot and the water boiled with them.

Suddenly Alfred was in the air, leaping, with two fish hanging to him. I heard a scream and he was back under the water again with fish lashing at him. Twice more he came to the surface, all the fish in the creek ripping at him. Then he went under a last time and gradually the stream was quiet.

My knees wouldn't hold me. I sat down on the bank, holding both hands together to stop their shaking. Tom was saying, "What—? What happened?"

"They killed him," I said.

"All the fish in the creek!" Tom said. "All on that one fish. I never saw anything like it before."

I put my face in my hands.

"When I was in Italy just after the war," Tom said, "I saw a man identified on the street who'd been a Nazi informer. I don't like to remember what those people did to him. But it was the closest thing to what happened out there . . ."

"Let's go home," I said.

"With all those fish around? I've got to win that bet."

"You've won it," I said. "I'll write you a check."

"I haven't won," Tom said. "You're one up on me. At least—What happened to the one you had hooked?"

"He got away," I began to reel in my line. "I'm kind of glad," I said. "He must have volunteered to get that final proof against Alfred."

"What?" Tom said. "What the hell are you talking about?"

"I'm not quite sure," I said. "Let's go."

I went up to my office and Leesa wasn't there. I sat back of my desk and I felt miserable. I opened the bottom drawer where I kept a bottle of liquor, but then I pushed the drawer shut again. I just sat there.

The door opened. "Oh!" Leesa said. "I didn't know you were here." She was wearing a hat and her face was bright and hard. She came over and put some papers on my desk. "Here's your mail. Only I didn't write the letter to Mr. O'Hannon. The only thing I wrote was my resignation."

I didn't say anything.

"I went out to see him," Leesa said. "I

told him what you were planning to do. He's trying to raise the money now, before midnight."

"Tell him not to worry."

"He's got until midnight," Leesa said. "If he gets it before then you have to accept it."

"He can have another month. I don't want to put him out."

Women are strange. Instead of looking happy she looked as if I had slapped her. "What?"

I said, "Call old Mrs. Clark and tell her I think I can sell her place for about two thousand more than I paid her for it. If I do, I'll send the money on to her, except for my commission."

"Bob!" Leesa said. She sounded choked. "What's happened?"

"I lost a friend," I said. "I expect most persons would consider him a traitor to his own kind. But I liked him. Only now I'm beginning to see there wasn't much fun in fishing when I knew I could catch fish without working for them."

"I don't understand," Leesa said.

"I thought I was smart to try and chisel on the price of things or to trick some other person into paying the price." I said, "Leesa, would you keep that date with me Saturday if you knew my intentions were what is generally termed honorable?"

Women are strange. She started to laugh, and then she started to cry. But I was far too sharp a salesman not to know when I had the customer seeing things my way.

THE END



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DESIGNS FOR BAKING SUCCESS

In August, 1947, ex-GI Ken Walker and his wife, Marie, were discussing ways to make money. While Walker was serving in the army overseas, his wife was taking extensive courses in fancy baking. Their conversation hit upon the market possibilities of cake pans—not just ordinary pans but a different type that could turn out an unusual and attractive cake.

The young couple decided that a heart-shaped design would appeal to most housewives since it could be used for many festive occasions. Going to work on it at once they spent the entire night on the first step of their manufacturing project. They found a heart-shaped candy box which they used as a model to design their baking pans. The next day they took it to Chicago where, after a long and discouraging search for steel, they were able to obtain enough for three sets of dies from which the aluminum baking pans would be made. Several months passed though before their first shipment of pans came through—10,000 sets or 20,000 pieces in all.

But luck was against them. Because of the poor quality of aluminum, over half of the original order had to be thrown away. With the remainder, however, they set out to find a market. Department stores, they found, were cold to the idea, and their only sale was to a small gift shop which bought only a few.

Discouraged, Walker took his problem to a friend, Legionnaire Arthur P. Kane, of the Kane Advertising Agency, Bloom-

ington, Ill. They decided to take one last fling by going into the mail order business. By placing a small ad in a magazine, they turned the tide of hard luck. The ad resulted in nearly 500 one-dollar orders!

As a result of larger-scale advertising from the profits of this first ad, orders shot up from 50 sets a day to 100. Then, climbing steadily higher, they reached a peak of 4,000 in one day, in January of 1948. By this time 18 full and part-time employees were turning out the Sweetheart Cake Pans, and the business had been expanded to five times its original space. The problem now shifted from getting a market to obtaining more aluminum. They managed, by paying premium prices for aluminum, to keep producing on a full-time basis to fill the orders that were coming in from almost every corner of the globe. And there's been no let-up since.

The Blue Ribbon Bakeware Co., which is located at Downers Grove, Ill., has grown into a half-million-dollar-a-year business. A variety of cake molds have been added to the line and a promising market has been found for salad molds as well.

The molds retail for not more than \$1 a set, which consists of two molds of a particular design, and future plans include national distribution through hardware and department stores, as well as an increased advertising budget.

LOCKHART AMES

G.I. INVENTOR

When Lt. Lawrence E. Hunold of Ripon, Wis., was in Italy waiting for the Army to send him home he started thinking about his post-war world, and how best to make a living for his wife and three children. Lawrence has an inventive turn of mind and has been building gadgets since he was a little fellow. He turned over in his mind the ideas that appealed most to him as a boy and the things his children and those in the neighborhood liked to do. Children as well as grown-ups like to create and see material results of their hobbies and pastimes. Lawrence recalled the spool with brads pounded into it that braided a tubing made of string and wondered why such a thing couldn't be done mechanically. He recognized the play value for children, the therapy for the handicapped and a means of making some real money for the disabled and house-bound, as well as the handicrafter and hobbyist.

Familiar with the knitting industry, Lawrence Hunold utilized his knowledge in thinking out his mechanical knitting machine. He drew some rough sketches and in general got the idea down on paper. Then he put the idea away in the corner of his mind, came home, and picked up his civilian life where he'd left off. However, the idea of the knitter kept growing until one day he started building a working model.

Finally through endless calculations, trial and error and much rebuilding and revamping, a foolproof working model emerged. The next thing he needed was someone to make this machine for him. He finally got to the management of the Montello Products Company, Ripon, Wisconsin. Montello Products was convinced that the little knitter had merit and forthwith put individual and staff effort into engineering and streamlining the work-

(Continued on page 66)

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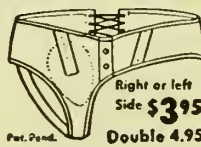
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(Continued from page 65)
ing model. Surveys were made as to public acceptance, patent searches effected and patents applied for. Production was begun and a definite demand and market created. "Hobby Knit" was thus born and launched on an interesting career.

The device was attractively packaged, and offered with an interesting instruction book at \$7.95. Aggressively merchandised and advertised, it was welcomed by toy buyers, needle and art craft departments and hobby shops. Among the stores selling it are such large establishments as Macy's in New York and Marshall Field in Chicago, and Sears-Roebuck featured it in the mid-season catalogue.

James F. Burns, Dept. Service Officer, The American Legion Dept. of Wisconsin, saw Hobby Knit and recognized the value of such a device in veteran's hospitals because of its constructive and creative value and the therapy involved. Aware of the long hours that drag while a veteran is in a hospital or convalescent sanatorium, Mr. Burns recognized that the

little machine would permit domiciliary members to turn to handicraft to spend their time profitably. The knitted yards of gaily colored tubing could be fabricated into pot holders, bath mats, belts, rugs, purses and any multitude of useful and attractive gifts. Since the Hobby Knit can utilize string, carpet warp, reclaimed wool yarn from worn out sweaters, socks and the like, as well as new yarn, it provided an economical way of picking up some real money making these things.

Mr. Burns therefore suggested that it would be a good idea to interest Posts in purchasing these machines for donations to the various VA hospitals. The Brown-Parfitt Post of Ripon acted promptly on this suggestion and purchased three machines for Wood, Wisconsin. The manufacturer also contributed machines as well as several dozen cones of various colored yarns. While many veterans are now getting fun and profit from the knitting machine, the man who is getting the greatest satisfaction is Hunold, the vet with an idea.

J. PERRY JACKSON

WHAT'S AHEAD IN JOBS

(Continued from page 15)

Labor Statistics. In combination with the Veterans Administration, it has just issued the most comprehensive guide to what's ahead in jobs ever put together. It's called the Occupational Outlook Handbook, there are 454 pages of it covering 288 occupations, and it can be had for \$1.75 from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The facts and predictions in this book are the product of seven years of research; they provide most of the basis for the chart that appears with this article.

With the aim of being a Joe instead of a misemployed Jake, let's take a look at what seems to be ahead.

One thing is that in the long run and with the help of machinery we are all getting better at our jobs. Each year it takes fewer people to turn out an automobile or an icebox or an overcoat. This means more of us are going to be engaged in turning out the consumer goods and services that make for a higher standard of living.

SO KEEP an eye on the service trades. The population is getting older—a result of better medical care and living conditions. When today's youngster reaches 65, he'll be a member of a group of old people fully twice as big as today's.

So everything that older people want or need is going to be in greater demand—medical and nursing care, for instance, and institutions for the aged. After the present baby boom is over, the wheelchair business is going to be brisker than the baby-buggy industry.

Since population growth is slowing down, a greater number of the new jobs are going to represent replacements of old ones. A trade in which retirements and deaths are most rapidly reducing the number of workers will have the most openings.

This is more than theory, and it has

meaning right now. Carpenters are members of an ancient trade and one to which comparatively few men were apprenticed through the depressed thirties. Automobile mechanics are in a newer trade that is still largely a young man's business. It is not surprising then—but well worth taking note of—that carpenters today are

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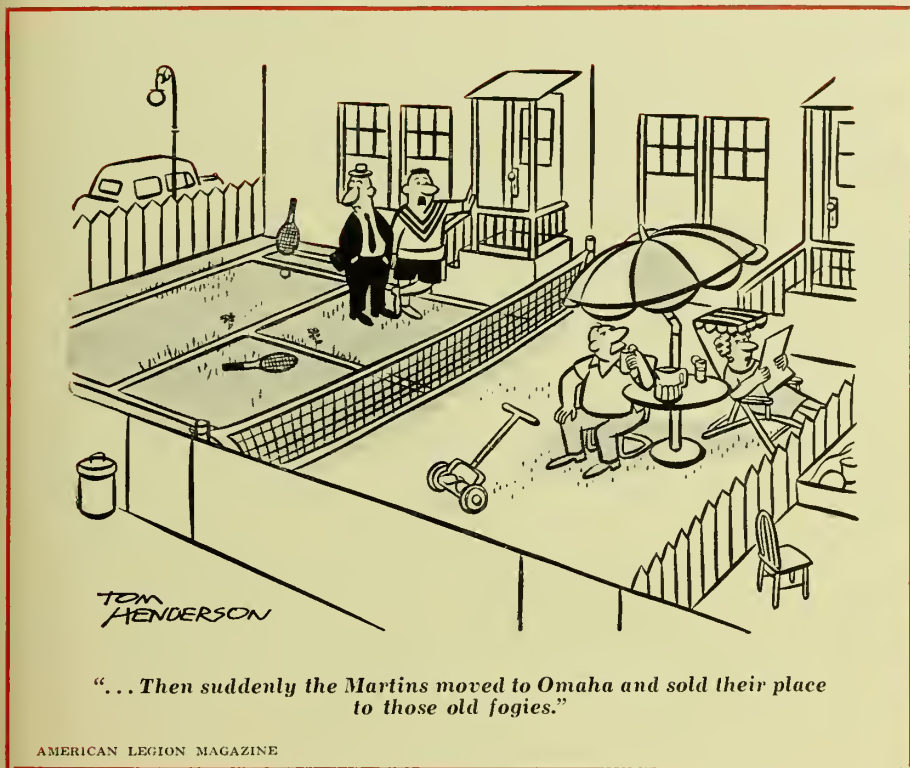
dying or retiring *twice* as fast as automobile mechanics.

Science has produced a long-time trend away from the farm. In 80 years, while our population multiplied by nearly four, nonfarm workers jumped from six million to fifty-one million. But the number of farmers has stayed just about the same.

Also worth keeping in mind is the unreliability of jobs in the durable-goods industries. Offhand it might seem that

the more solid your product the surer your job. But in fact even when people are hard up they keep on buying socks and oatmeal—they quit buying cars and houses. ("Heck, the old car will do us another year.") And out of work go a lot of people who have been making autos.

FINALLY, you can get a pretty sharp idea of how jobs are going to stack up by seeing what has happened to them by groups during the first half of this century. First, there are three large groups that have gone downhill.



Number of farm owners and tenants reached a peak about 1910 and has been going down ever since.

There are only half as many farm laborers as there were 50 years ago.

Other laborers have been reduced about one-fourth.

(If nothing else, there's adequate warning in that to get yourself some kind of trade or training or skill, so you won't be fighting for a place in the ever-dwindling ranks of common labor.)

One category has just about held its own: the number of skilled workers and foremen stayed the same from 1910 to 1940.

All other fields have increased, with the clerks-and-salespeople group climbing the most rapidly. Semiskilled and professional workers did almost as well. Service workers and the proprietor-manager-official group increased moderately.

Now let's take a look at the jobs, one by one. That, after all, is how you have to choose yours.

Although employment in the professions is growing, the competition is becoming tougher. As Jimmy Durante says, everybody wants to get into da act. Glamor is partly responsible and so is prestige, which some people call snobbery.

Teachers, of course, are among the scarcest of professional workers. College teachers are badly needed in many fields and so are high-school teachers, especially in music, vocational subjects and the sciences. Shortages will continue even longer in the lower grades. In physical education, women are particularly needed.

The shortage of medical care promises to be with us indefinitely—and any socializing that may come will increase the need even further. The man who wants to be a doctor need not worry about em-

ployment; his problem is to find a place in our crowded medical schools and to support himself and meet the high standards required to stay in school long enough to get his degree.

All this applies to dentists and to a somewhat lesser degree to x-ray technicians, occupational and physical therapists and dental hygienists.

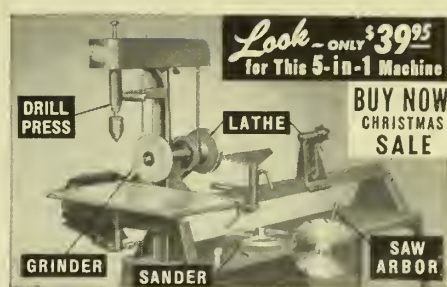
The shortage of nurses is expected to become even more acute than it is now—and that's going some.

SHORTAGES in the various other medical-service jobs are expected to become less severe soon. Then only the best qualified will find it easy to become optometrists, for instance, and medical-laboratory technicians.

Engineers, as the chart warns, can expect tough competition for a while when the new crop is out of school. Only for the long pull is the outlook good.

Pretty much the same thing might be said about chemistry, except that there is no prospect of too many thoroughly trained men. Those with only a bachelor's degree can expect to find themselves badly crowded, however, and the Ph.D. holders will have the best of it.

For architects and industrial and furniture designers things should be as



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favorable for the long haul as they are now. But in between there'll be a hard squeeze on men with only minimum training. Tool designing, a rather small occupation, promises good opportunities all along; it is one of the technical jobs offering good pay without the cutthroat competition of the potentially crowded "clean-hands" fields.

The last census showed 80,000 draftsmen, making it by far the largest of the semiprofessional occupations. Prospects are good right now for trained men, somewhat less good for beginners. Enough are in training to promise stiff competition in the years just ahead.

Radio operators in most fields will meet crowded conditions—the exception being broadcasting-station jobs in the smaller cities. Things look best for operators trained for television.

Interior decorating has grown faster than the supply of properly trained personnel. It's a growing occupation, but it shares one disadvantage with many other luxury businesses: it goes well only in good times.

Commercial art is another of the fields in which experienced people will be in demand, but a beginner may find it hard to become established. The trend is up and—oddly enough—this work is less affected than most by bad times. One reason is that business needs the services of artists most when conditions become highly competitive.

THE BEST tip about social work is this: the person who will find a job easiest to get and hold and who will make the most money is a man rather than a woman and one with a graduate degree, plus administrative ability.

Personnel work has become crowded by partly qualified people who gained some experience during the war. It is a growing profession, but one that will be hard to enter for some time to come.

There have always been more people

wanting to do newspaper and magazine and book work than there is room for. Though crowding is somewhat less now in reporting jobs than for a time after the war, the prospects are pretty limited. Facts like these, of course, will not discourage youngsters who have printer's ink in their veins.

Eating being the popular sport it is, there's a slow upward trend in employment for cooks and chefs. Immediate prospects are good. Although veterans whose only experience was gained in the armed forces usually must start as lower grade cooks or helpers, they may expect to advance more rapidly than mere beginners. Three out of five in this line are men, and men hold most of the top jobs.

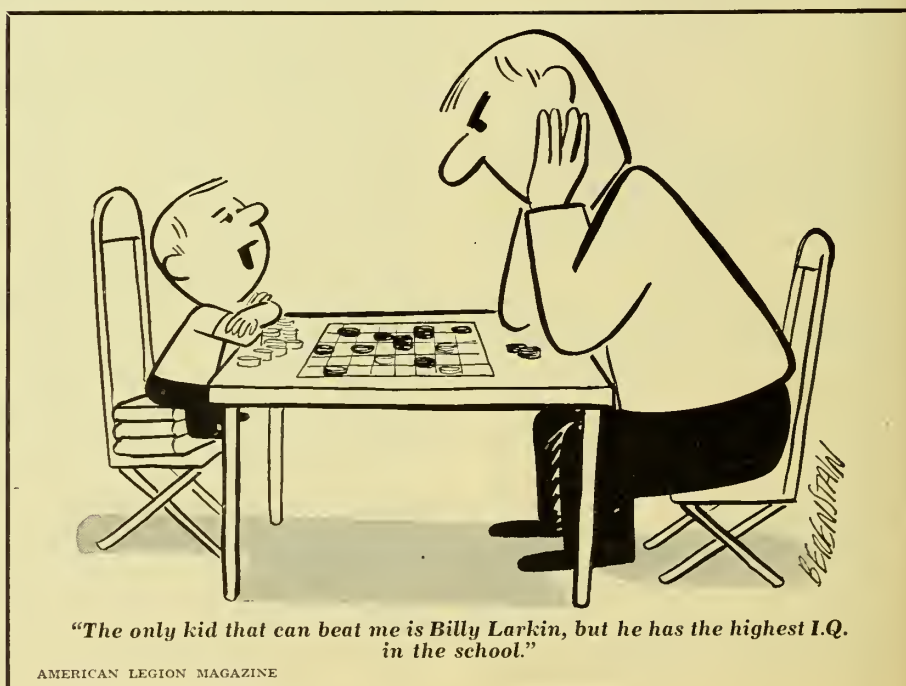
THE BIG demand for waiters and waitresses, especially the latter, will continue. It's a big occupation employing more than half a million and the turnover is heavy. But remember that most restaurant and hotel jobs are affected sharply by declines in business activity.

As long as business is good, the heavy demand for bookkeepers will hold up, but many new people are now in training. A slump will bring keen competition for jobs.

Air-transportation work is headed slowly upward, but the immediate outlook is just fair in most branches—stock and store clerks, traffic agents and clerks and the like. For pilots, navigators, flight engineers and radio operators, competition is already discouragingly sharp. Flight stewards are in a small occupation that will grow; there are frequent vacancies. For mechanics, things are beginning to improve now and the long-run outlook is still more favorable.

The auto-parts business will need more men—experienced ones for the good jobs and newcomers as stock and receiving clerks. Veterans with military stock-clerk

(Continued on page 70)



"The only kid that can beat me is Billy Larkin, but he has the highest I.Q. in the school."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



Queer American Laws

Ignorance may be no excuse if you are a skunk-teaser, garlic-eater or mustachioed kisser

The musty archives of nearly every State in the Union contain numerous unrepealed oddities in the law. Many of these strange statutes were dictated by a real exigency of some kind, but others seem to have no rhyme or reason at all.

For example, an Illinois ruling makes it illegal to speak English. A New York law says a father cannot diaper his own child. A wacky piece of Kentucky legislation prohibits burglary except at night. And a Tacoma, Washington ordinance makes it "mandatory for a motorist with criminal intentions to stop at the city limits and telephone the chief of police he is entering town."

You are subject to arrest if you build a bonfire under a mule in Maine, feed your dog whisky in Chicago, keep chickens in a hotel room in Cumberland, Maryland; feed a hog razor blades in Illinois, or ride a jackass more than six miles an hour in Ohio.

Women cannot wear transparent apparel—even silk or nylon hose in Providence, Rhode Island. Nor may they throw hoop skirts in the gutter in Park, Pennsylvania, hang undies on a clothesline in Reading unless a screen is present, or dance on a tightrope in Winchester, Massachusetts, *except in church*.

In Minnesota, "it is unlawful to tease or torment skunks or a polecat." In North Carolina, one may not use an elephant to plow a cotton field. In Oklahoma, it's unlawful to catch a whale in inland waters. And in California, it's a misdemeanor to shoot any kind of game, *except a whale*, from a moving airplane or automobile.

Sheep may graze on Baldwin Hill, Los Angeles, provided they nibble only two inches from the

ground. A cow may walk on the main street in Seattle only if wearing a bell. And alligators less than four feet long cannot, by Florida law, be possessed, transported or sold.

If you sing at a bar in Wisconsin, drive a red automobile in Minneapolis, eavesdrop in Oklahoma, marry your mother-in-law in the District of Columbia, or kiss your wife in public in Georgia, you may end up in the hoosegow.

A city code in Savannah declares that jazz dancing at a public dance is unlawful and indecent. In Utah, daylight must be seen between a dancing couple, all the way down.

Citizens of Barre, Vermont, are required to take a bath every Saturday night. Every male in Brainerd, Minnesota, must grow a beard. No woman in San Francisco may spray her laundry clothes by squirting water out of her mouth. Nor can a woman in Owensboro, Kentucky, buy a new hat without letting her husband try it on first.

In Waterville, Maine, it's against the law to blow your nose in public. And an Indiana ruling declares that, "a moustache is a known carrier of germs and a man cannot wear one if he habitually kisses human beings."

There's an ordinance in Charleston, South Carolina, that compels prisoners to pay the police a dollar for the privilege of riding to jail in the patrol wagon. In Gary, Indiana, it's illegal to ride a streetcar or attend a theater within four hours after eating garlic.

New Yorkers may obtain some solace from the fact that the law prohibits the arrest of a dead man for debt.

By P. H. D. SHERIDAN

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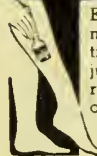
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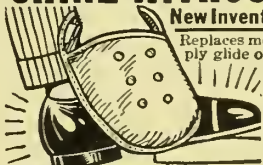
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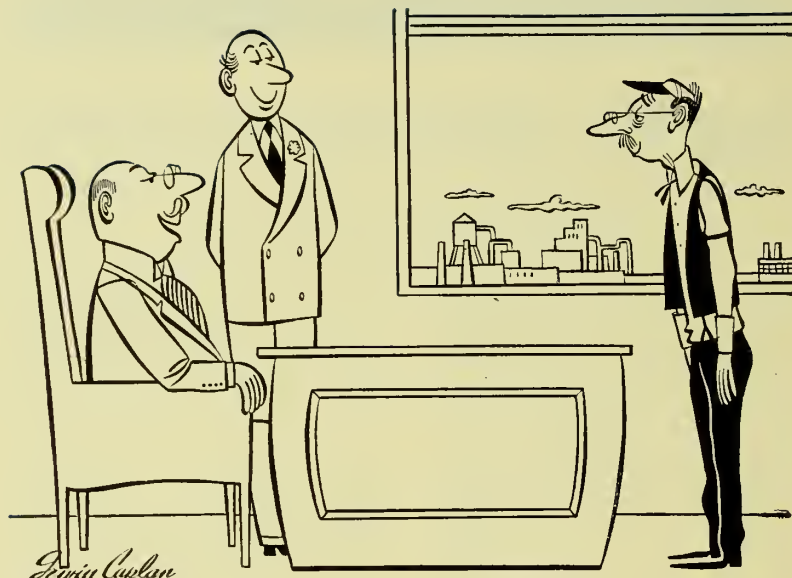
Joe did well to choose barbering back in the 1880's. His grandson will find barbering a pretty dependable trade still but increasingly hard to get into. It is affected less than most by depressions; and most barbers, being self-employed, manage to hang on through bad times even though they earn less.

The construction trades offer a good example of the cash value of looking be-

Painter — field already overcrowded, future worse.

Paperhanger — overcrowded field with shrinking future.

Men in machine-shop jobs can expect increased employment in the near future, with perhaps a slight drop in the long run. This applies especially to lathe and grinding — and milling-machine and shaper operators. Set-up and lay-out men can figure on continued stable to high employment; there is a good immediate outlook for tool and die makers and all-



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AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

fore leaping into a field of work. Carpentry versus house-painting may look like a small choice, aside from personal taste, but there is an enormous difference in the prospects.

HOW MUCH difference it may make in your future prosperity which of the building trades you choose is indicated in this summary, arranged more or less in order of declining opportunity:

Carpenter — excellent now, favorable future.

Structural and ornamental metal worker — very good now, with a good future.

Plasterer — excellent now, with more needed; future almost unpredictable since it hinges on possible changes in building methods and materials.

Bricklayer — very good now, future mostly limited to replacement of men who die or retire.

Plumber, sheet-metal worker, construction-machine operator, electrician — substantial need now, but only replacements needed in future.

Glazier — few needed now, only replacements in future.

round machinists, although apprentice openings will be scarce for a while yet.

A GOOD MANY skilled men will find their work in forge shops. They can expect some immediate increase in jobs. The long-run trend should continue to be stable or slightly upward, so people who get into these lines can expect to hang onto their jobs.

In most other metal-working occupations, the present high level should continue for a while. Although total employment will drop off a bit later on, need for replacements will provide many openings.

Among the men and women who make furniture, the most favorable outlooks are for assemblers, machine operators and finishing-room workers. Specialization is cutting the demand for all-round finishers, carvers and cabinet-makers. Upholstering will soon be seriously overcrowded.

Good immediate prospects but a fairly slow future is the outlook for such diverse occupations as baker, drycleaner or spotter, dental or optical mechanic, watch- or clock-factory worker. For bakers and

meat cutters, the near future is good, the long run dangerous.

Keeping our ever-growing number of gadgets in repair is work that has attracted many young men in the early



Pass Along the Word

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postwar years. Best bets now seem to be in servicing electrical home appliances, other electrical equipment and watch repairing.

Less encouraging is the repairman's future in refrigeration and air conditioning, radio, typewriters, guns, shoes. Jewelry repairing is overcrowded, with a poor future and a discouraging sensitiveness to business cycles.

Despite that downward trend in the number of farmers, agriculture offers an encouraging future—but only to men really willing to understand a highly complex occupation and work at it. As farming has become more mechanized and more efficient it has come to offer a better living to a few and less opportunity than ever to the less able.

The general outlook is from bright in some fields (grain in the corn-belt States) to declining, dubious or risky (poultry almost anywhere) in others. But everything depends upon the skill of the farmer and the quality of his land and its suitability to the crop.

That goes pretty much for all the other occupations too. Trends and opportunity are not the whole story, not by any means. Your own desires and qualifications and backgrounds are just as important.

Combine an understanding of them with some understanding of the trends we've been talking about, and you multiply your chances of being happy and successful. It's better to ride the crest of an expanding occupation than to buck the current of one that is flowing out.

When the choice is between being a Jacob or a Joe, you might as well turn your talents to where you know they'll be needed.

THE END

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STREET.....

CITY..... STATE.....

Parting Shots

THE FALLEN THUMBTRACK

*You hunt it high,
You hunt it low.
Does the naked eye
Espy it? No.
It's spotted by
The naked toe!*

— BY ALMA DENNY

ESSAY

"Daddy, my teacher wants me to prove that the white man is superior to the Indian," said Tommy. "Can you help me?"

"Don't think so, son," replied Daddy. "When the white man took over this country the Indians were running it. There were no taxes. There was no debt. The women did all the work. How could they improve on a system like that?"

— BY ANNA FERNBANK

LET THEM FALL

*Since only God can make a tree
It should have been arranged that He
Dispose of all the leaves. Not me.*

— BY CHLORIS W. COLFLESH

Counter-irritant: A woman who shops all day and buys nothing.

— T. J. McINERNEY

UNCURBED

*May nightmares be his dismal lot,
His bed like stone to lie on,
Who moves into the parking spot
Which I just had my eye on.*

— BY STEPHEN SCHLITZER

TOO ANXIOUS

"Where did I come from, Mother?" inquired a little six-year-old Illinois boy, just home from his first day at school.



This is it, thought his mother. She had read widely on the subject and knew exactly how to unfold the story of the birds and bees so that he would look upon sex as a normal, natural thing.

So the mother told all. Then, curiously, she awaited his reaction.

"I just wondered," the child said. "The boy who sits in front of me at school came from Tennessee."

— BY HENRY A. COURTNEY

DRIVING LESSONS

*Believe me, dear, you're doing fine,
So calm those silly fears:
Why, nearly in no time at all
You learned to strip the gears.*

— BY PHILIP LAZARUS

A GOOD BET

A man was tired of the city and wanted to move out to the great open spaces where men are men and all that sort of thing. Accordingly, he sought information from a friend.

"Look," he said, "you've taken a home-stead, so you know all about it. Tell me about the law that governs it."

"Well," said the friend judiciously, "I don't remember the exact wording of the law but here's what it amounts to. The government is willing to bet you one hundred and sixty acres of land against fourteen dollars that you can't live on it five years without starving to death."

— BY DAN BENNETT

VANITY?

*Men say they don't care
If they lose their hair,
But what's more chronic
Than use of tonic?*

— BY FRANK MILES

PAGING EMILY POST

When a charming elderly couple boarded a bus in Miami recently, the old gentleman graciously handed his wife in, took her left arm and helped her to a seat, arranged her coat, and protectively put his arm around her as they rode. When they reached their corner, he took her left arm to help her to her feet, handed her off the bus and held her left arm as they started down the street.

He had to take her left arm. You see, she had a vacuum cleaner in her right.

— BY P. G. MARTIN

BIOLOGY LESSON

*Here comes the happy, bounding flea,
You cannot tell the he from she.
The sexes look alike, you see,
But he can tell and so can she.*

— BY CHARLES V. MATHIS

CAN'T PLEASE 'EM!

She had chosen the resort hotel at which they were vacationing and after almost a week of listening to his complaints she exploded: "All right! So you aren't finding what you call the 'comforts of home' here! But just you remember this — when we do get home you'd better stop wanting hotel service there!"

— BY MARY ALKUS

AUTOMOTIVE DISASTER

*Of tragedies great and small
Within the reach of my recall,
There's none of them can ever par
The first little dent in the family car.*

— BY LEW MITSTIFER

GLOSSARY OF BRIDGE TERMS

Convention: a means of indicating the kind of hand you hold when your face is not sufficiently expressive.

Deal: a way of distributing the cards so that you get nothing higher than a ten.

Dummy: your partner.

Finesse: a trick taken by your opponent's luck or your own skill and daring.

Fourth: a person who wanted desperately to do something else.

Hand: what is held during a bridge game, preferably without cards.

Kibitzer: non-playing captain.

Pass: a word which, spoken with proper inflection, can indicate anything from a complete bust to an honor count of two.

Trumps: cards of which you always have too few, and which, when you are bidding them, are unequally divided between your two opponents.

Vulnerable: what you discover you are when you have gone down four, doubled.

— BY RICHARD ARMOUR

STORE TEETH

*They said I'd lisp
And couldn't chew,
I'm optimistic —
They're still new.*

— BY M. W. RODGERS



Whatever your hobby

When day is done . . . you
deserve
SCHENLEY



It's a Grand and Glorious Feeling when you land the biggest fish of the day. And it's a glorious feeling, too, when you enjoy Schenley in your favorite drink. For Schenley is richer, finer *always*. Its smooth, mellow taste is the result of Schenley's rare, older whiskies and matchless blending skill. So, when day is done, treat yourself to the best. Enjoy Schenley, the whisky of *unchanging* perfection.

Whatever Your Hobby . . .

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*Richer
Finer*
SCHENLEY



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When three leading independent research organizations asked 113,597 doctors what cigarette they smoked, the brand named most was Camel!



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Gordon "Dusty" Campbell

BIG-GAME FISHERMAN

